

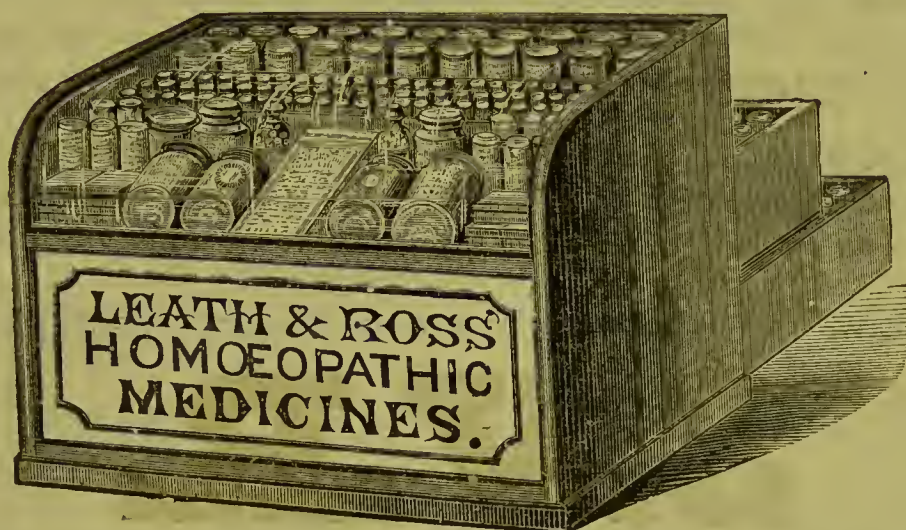
LEATH & ROSS'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES

9 VERE STREET, W.,
And 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C., LONDON.

OUR £10 10s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £17 17s. 8d.

DIMENSIONS.—Length, 18 in.;
Breadth, 13 in.; Height, 13 in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with three drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in the other two in alphabetical order.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF MEDICINES PUT UP READY FOR SALE.

GLOBULES or PILULES—

Sixpenny Tubes	..	..	2/9 per dozen.
Ninepenny	..	..	4/8 ..
Shilling	..	..	5/- ..

TINCTURES or TRITURATIONS—

Sixpenny Bottles	..	..	2/9 per dozen.
Ninepenny	..	..	4/8 ..
Shilling	..	..	5/- ..

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

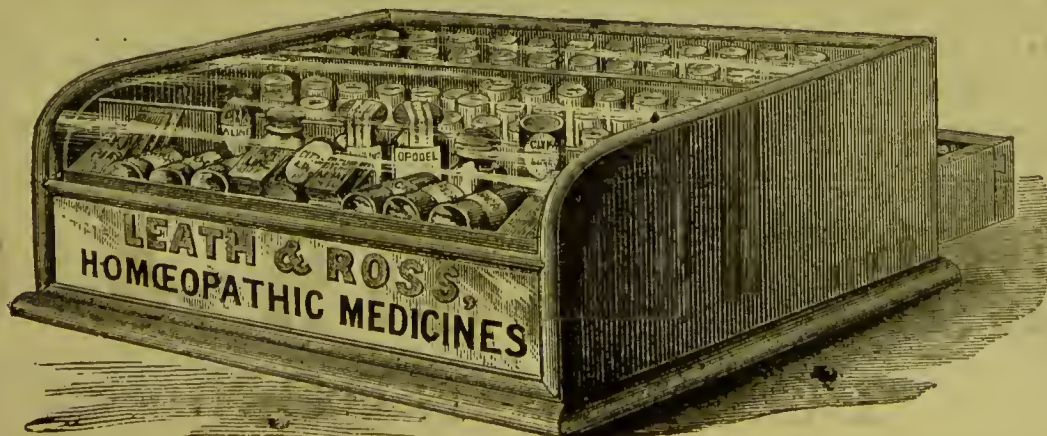
Neuraline	..	..	1/1½	Berberine	..	..	1/1½	Linimentum Auricularis	..	1/1½
Glykaline	..	..	1/1½	Chilblain Liniment	..	..	1/1½	Bryonia Liniment	..	1/1½
Phospho-muriate of Quinine	1/1½			Odontagle Essence	..	..	1/1½	Corn Eradicator	..	1/1½

All the above Proprietary Articles, 9/6 per dozen.

OUR £6 6s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £10 18s. 8d.

DIMENSIONS.—Length, 20 in.;
Breadth, 15½ in.; Height, 9½ in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with two drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in alphabetical order.

S.V.R. FOR PERFUMERY.

Our specially-prepared Pure Grain Spirits of Wine is being used by some of the leading houses in London and Provinces, and is generally acknowledged to be the finest yet produced.

That it is thoroughly appreciated is evidenced by the number of unsolicited testimonials we receive by almost every post, printed copies of which we send, if desired.

The Spirit, being trebly distilled and filtered through charcoal, is perfectly odourless.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," September 22, says:

"This Spirit is practically free from other than the mere spirituous odour of alcohol, this being due to the absence of aldehyde and the higher alcohols. We also find it makes excellent Perfumes."

S.V.R. FOR TINCTURES.

This Spirit is used by the principal Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists. It is guaranteed to stand the ammonia and nitrate of silver tests. This we can strongly recommend for all Pharmaceutical purposes.

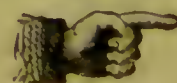
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND COMPARE.

PURE GRAIN SPIRIT (Perfumery) 60 o.p. ...	19/6
" " (Double Distilled) 56 o.p.	18/9
" " (B. P.) 56 o.p. ...	18/5

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

REDUCTION FOR QUANTITIES.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO.
BOW, LONDON.



FREE TRIP TO THE **PARIS EXHIBITION.**

MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, E.

Have agreed to offer the above as a prize for the best sample of
EAU DE COLOGNE.

This Competition is CONFINED to RETAIL CHEMISTS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

MESSRS. GOSNELL & CO., Proprietors of "Cherry Blossom," Upper Thames Street, have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

The Editor of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" will act as Referee.

The formula for which the prize is awarded, together with any others of merit, will be published.

The prize will be one of Messrs. Cook & Son's Tickets, which will include First-Class Return Fare to Paris, and one week's expenses at the Hotel Rapp, as per their prospectus page, No. 15.

Competitors must observe the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to:—

1. A 1-ounce sample bottle of the perfume, the cost of which must not exceed 6d. per ounce, and the formula (which must be written out in English, and quantities given in plain figures) from which it is made attached to the bottle, must be sent, before June 29th, 1889, to

MESSRS. GOSNELL & CO., 93 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON.

Attached to every sample and formula must be a motto, but no name; and the full name and address of each competitor, with the motto as attached to the sample, must be sent, by the same post, to

MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

2. The prize will not be awarded unless the formula corresponds with the sample.

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MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

2. The prize will not be awarded unless the formula corresponds with the sample.

"Concilio et Labore."

THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE

OF

CHEMISTRY & PHARMACY,

225 & 227a Oxford Street, Manchester.

ESTABLISHED IN MANCHESTER, 1882.

Director—MR. W. SPENCER TURNER.

THE various courses of Classes in the subjects required in the Minor and Major Examinations are all complete and independent of each other; every student is assisted and encouraged in all possible ways to make his work thorough. The Class-rooms are provided with numerous Charts, Diagrams, &c.; the Laboratories, Dispensary, and Museum contain every requisite for the practical study of Pharmaceutical science, and Mr. Turner's system of teaching, which combines the advantages of Class-work and Lectures, has been proved by many years of successful experience to be most useful.

All work in the Laboratories and Dispensary is done under the direction and advice of Mr. TURNER or Mr. CLAYTON, who themselves perform and explain all the more important experiments.

The next Session commences September 2nd or 3rd.

THE WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

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TRINITY SQUARE, BORO', LONDON, S.E.

The Course of Lectures and Classes for the June and July Examinations commenced on Thursday, April 25.

FEES:	To the June Exam. ..	Minor £3 3s., Major £2 2s.
	July ..	£5 5s., £3 3s.
	Until Qualified ..	£12 12s., £10 10s.
	12 Months (Minor and Major) ..	£15 15s.

At the Examinations held in London last month, the following 6 Major Students from this College were successful:—

ALL PASSED AT THEIR FIRST ATTEMPT.

Mr. L. Arden	Mr. J. R. Johnson	Mr. A. G. Surfleet
" W. M. James	" J. H. Oglo	" H. Rudd

22 Minor Students were also successful in passing:—

Mr. J. T. Bayliff	Mr. W. Duncan	Mr. A. H. Jeffery
" H. F. Bourne	" J. W. Evans	" S. Kershaw
" A. Brown	" A. Feather	" H. Peacock
" G. M. Burnet	" C. E. A. Goode	" A. K. Rees
" O. G. Churchyard	" W. J. Green	" A. D. Roberts
" T. M. Cook	" F. A. Hays	" E. W. Shipman
" J. H. Denny	" W. F. Hemens	" W. M. L. Wilson
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PASS LIST FOR APRIL.

Mr. J. Blenkiron, Shildon.	}	MINOR.
" H. Ellerker, Ripon.		
" A. F. Jewell, Liverpool.		
" G. J. Maley, Douglas.		
" R. H. Mitchell, Rutherglen.		
" J. L. Moxon, Wellingborough.		
" H. C. Thompson, Belford.	}	PRELIMINARY.
" W. Lawrence, Little Brighton.		
" E. C. Sanders, Liverpool.		
" E. C. Whitby, Widnes.		

ALL of these with the exception of three passed at their FIRST ATTEMPT, and the pass-list for the present session ALREADY EXCEEDS that of last session, or of any previous ones in the history of the school.

Students entering the Liverpool School of Pharmacy will find that no effort is spared by the Principal to ensure their success, and to impart knowledge that will be permanent and of use in after life. *Vide advertisement in Pharmaceutical Journal next week.*

The July classes are now at work, and students can join them at any date.

The next session commences on Monday, September 2, and entries for the new course may be made at once.

Syllabus, Pass-Lists, Fees, &c., sent free on application to the Principal,

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By W. WHITLA, M.D., Examiner in Botany and Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Society I., and University of Glasgow, &c., &c.

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GREAT ORMOND STREET.

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G. A. CROSS, Secretary.

The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

The following are the principal contents of the April number to hand by last mail:—

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Two Annual Meetings (referring to the annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Societies of New South Wales and Victoria)—Important to Chemists Non-resident in Victoria—Rough on Rats in Victoria—Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Council.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

New South Wales.—Pharmacy Board; Official Report of Monthly Meeting—Pharmaceutical Society; Official Report of Annual General Meeting; Preliminary Examination Papers of the Pharmaceutical Society—Comments on the Annual Meeting for Various Matters connected with the Society—University, General, and Trade Items.

New Zealand.—Pharmacy Board; Official Report of Ordinary Meeting—The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand; Official Report of Monthly Meeting—The Auckland Chemists' and Druggists' Association—Friendly Societies' Dispensary for Christchurch—Annual Meeting and Report and Balance-sheet of Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.'s New Zealand Drug Company (Limited)—General and Trade News.

Queensland.—Pharmacy Board; Official Reports of Special and Monthly Meetings—Pharmaceutical Society; Official Report of Monthly Meeting.

South Australia.—Pharmaceutical Society; Official Reports of Monthly Council and General Meetings; Comments on the Bye-laws and Other Matters—Trade News.

Tasmania.—Hobart Trade News—Launceston Comments on the Victorian Preliminary Examination—General and Trade News concerning Launceston.

&c., &c.

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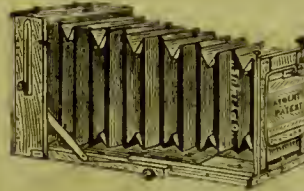
33s.	45s.	49s. 6d.	61s.	82s. 6d.	127s. 6d.	142s. 6d.	180s.	225s.
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Price includes 3 Double Dark Slides.

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"Optimus" Camera (Long Focus).

Price includes 3 Double Dark Slides.

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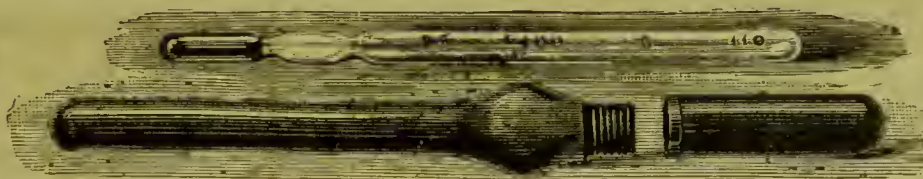
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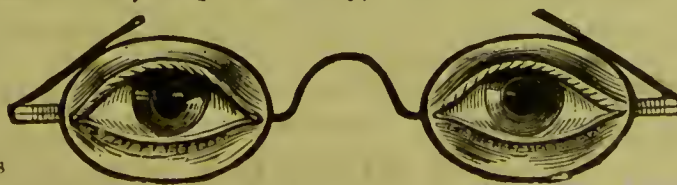
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MR. JOHN MILLER is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION (by order of the Official Receiver) on the premises, as above, on Tuesday, May 28, 1889, at one for two o'clock precisely, THE STOCK, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND TRADE UTENSILS OF A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST including drugs, patent medicines and sundries, carbide, jars, gold labelled stoppered bottles, new mahogany case, counter with front case, perfume case, electro-plated scales, plin machines, mortars, and a miscellaneous effects.

N.B.—The whole to be first offered as one lot, and if not disposed of, to be then and there sold in lots, without reserve.

May be viewed and catalogues obtained, three days prior to the sale, by applying to the Auctioneer, 37 and 33 The Market Place, Reading.

TO LET.

CHEMIST and Druggist's, combined with any Fancy Trade.—To be Let, on the Parade, Forest Hill, in a first-class market-place, handsome Shop, good residence, being one of fourteen; well-established; will help with fixtures. Apply on the premises, or of R. Hall, 163 Spa Road, Bermondsey.

SOUTHWARK STREET.—Business premises, near Blackfriars Bridge; lofty shop and basement, with four floors above; suitable for chemists, druggists, or stores of any description. Apply to Mr. Bradshaw Brown, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 59 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Estate Offices, Millwall, E.

APPRENTICESHIP.

T. ASBURY, Chemist, Matlock, Derbyshire, has vacancy for well educated young gentleman, as Apprentice; must have passed Preliminary; comfortable home; premium moderate.

WANTED, a gentlemanly youth as Apprentice (who has passed the Preliminary Examination) in a good-class Family, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business; every facility for learning the business in all its branches; moderate premium required. T. E. B. Blaukley, care of Messrs. Spring & Co., Chemists, Market Place, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

PARSON C. BAKER,

8 Stockbridge Terrace, Victoria Station, S.W.,

CHEMISTS' VALUER AND TRANSFER AGENT.

£60 to £100 capital will secure entry to a Business in good district, S.E. London, where good trade has been done for years; proprietor, compelled to sell, will take any reasonable offer.

Wanted to purchase, in Yorkshire, Midlands, or Eastern Counties, a good and genuine Business with good house; capital £1,000. Also in the same districts a smaller Business requiring from £400 to £500, or one that has been neglected would be considered.

A Gentleman, of energetic and business habits, desiring to invest a small amount only, and find congenial employment, is requested to call on Mr. Baker, or write him with particulars as to age and experience; good references indispensable.

A Shop, now closed from ill-health, 24 years a druggist's, will be leased at low rent, and stock and fixtures for much less than value; West London.

For disposal, in the Black Country, a capital money-making Cash Retail; returns increasing yearly; net profits over £400; price £700.

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60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Dispensing, Light Retail, and own specialties; fashionable town, best position; returns £950; valuation about £800.

CORNWALL.—Unopposed Light Retail; returns £450; increasing; appointment nearly pays rent and taxes; price £250.

MANCHESTER.—Returns £680; net profit £280; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; price £400.

ESSEX.—Nice Retail, in rising seaside town; returns now £303, will develop well; price £275.

BIRMINGHAM.—Returns £500; General, Light Retail; price £300.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

FOR Sale, a good old established Chemist's Business, Wholesale and Retail. A. E., 13 Queen Square, Bath.

FIRST-CLASS, extensive, and old established Wholesale Chemist and Druggist's Business, in a large town. Apply to Kirk & Donaldson, 175 West George Street, Glasgow.

TO Surgeons or Chemists.—Surgeon's Retail and nucleus of practice, near City; net income about £200; price £100, half down, balance by arrangement. Apply, "Veritas," Dorrington, Lausanne Road, Horsey.

DISPENSING and Family Business in a small town; returns £800; profits good; shop well fitted and stocked; good house and premises. Particulars of "Minor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

STAFFS.—General Retail and Prescribing, with large sale of own proprietaries; returns £1,000; net profit £400; vendor entering Medical profession; price £700, or valuation. F. J. Brett, Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

FOR Sale, a Drug and Light Confectionery Business, in a village near Leeds; turnover about £8 weekly (formerly £16, but owner has been away from business some time); rent about £12; population about 4,000; price £100. Apply, J. S., care of Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—For disposal, current going Mixed Cash Business, old established, with wine and spirit licence attached; satisfactory reasons for disposal; house, garden, stable, &c.; rent £30; fullest investigation courted. Conway, Bleasdale & Co., York.

TO be sold immediately, a thoroughly genuine old-established profitable Business in one of the most thriving towns in the Home Counties. In consequence of Proprietor having engagement abroad; small capital required. Address, "Nota Bene," 34 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

MIDLANDS.—Small town, agricultural district; returns now, through old age and neglect, £200, has done over £700; no cutting; to a young man commencing this affords a good opportunity of working up a good business; price £130. F. J. Brett, Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

YORKSHIRE.—Recently established Business, in a manufacturing town, population 14,000; good house and shop; well fitted and stocked; recess labelled bottles; returns (chiefly cash) last six months average £40 monthly increasing steadily; no opposition near; price, at valuation, about £400. Apply, "Yorks," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—Genuine Mixed Business for immediate disposal, returning ready money £40 to £50 monthly; good prescribing and teeth extracting; in excellent position in good thoroughfare; good warehouse room, and excellent opening for doing larger trade by soliciting shops; no dentist in district; patents £50 yearly; price £350. "Mixed," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE Executors of the late deceased S. M. Webster, Pharmaceutical Chemist, have instructed Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool, to dispose of the business successfully carried on by him for the last half century; this is an exceptional opportunity for an energetic man; the business, which is of a varied character and includes valuable specialties, is situated in the best part of the town of Warrington, now rapidly increasing in population; price £750, or at a valuation.

FOR SALE, up and east town, an old established business, in a good W. district; good middle-class neighbourhood; decent reason for sale; this will be sold for little more than value of fixtures. Apply to J. S., 44 Addison Road North, Notting Hill W.

CHEMISTS' Seaside Business for sale, large, garish town, South Coast; suit good Prescriber; valuation or offer; no agents; £300 required; splendid position and house, rent can be covered by letting. "Veterinary," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SEASIDE (East Coast).—Unopposed good-class Business; returns £550, could be much increased; good opening for Dentistry 9 roomed house; private entrance; rent £50, can be made by letting during season; about £300 required. Humber, care of F. Warren, 21 St. Paul's Church Lane, Camden Square.

VERY profitable Cash Business in a rapidly increasing town; a prominent position in main road; returns £200 at old prices; will be easily increased by principal, but under management of a first-class head; shop handsomely fitted; long lease. "Pharmacist," Messrs. Battley & Watt, Whitecross Street, Clerkenwell.

CORNER Shop in excellent position, good premises, well fitted and stocked, for disposal at valuation; no goodwill; income about £700 as it stands; manufacturing town, population 140,000; capital required for qualified man possessed of energy and tact. Apply to Thomas, Marshall & Son, Transfer Agents, New Cannon Street, Manchester.

CAIRO.—An excellent foreign Pharmacy is now for disposal in Egypt, offering first-class opportunity for an English pharmacist. There is at present no English Pharmacy in Egypt, and there is great need for one. The business now offered can be bought for £600. Apply to "Egypt," care of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MIDLANDS.—Same hands 20 years; strictly reliable, good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in pleasant and healthy locality; returns average £1,000; good profits obtained; rent £32; good house and premises; satisfactory reason for selling; price about £700. Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TWO Businesses; good town in the Midlands; retail cash trade, excellent house and premises at the principal; pick-up branch, easily worked; net profit £300; cash price of the two £700, value of fittings and stock; no agents; good reason for disposal; would sell separately. A. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EAST COAST.—For immediate sale, a Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, at present small but capable of great extension, in rapidly increasing watering place, season about to commence; rent can be made by letting; main road; splendid fittings; price £300. "Physic," care of Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

CHEMIST AND DENTIST.—For disposal, an old established Business, in best position for extending business; an introduction given to purchaser; pre-cut proprietor retiring from business; excellent profits; ready money; town rapidly increasing; an opportunity seldom met with. Full particulars on application to Marshall, Devon and Buildings, Runcorn.

£250 CASH.—New Business, Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing; large seaport town and popular watering place in the North; splendid position in main thoroughfare of best residential part of town; handsomely fitted in modern style; good stock; rent £25; great scope for energetic man, no heavy trade; fine opening for dentistry. "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£350.—CHEMIST and Dentist; half the purchase money can remain if required; established 57 years; handsomely fitted shop; 8 rooms; rent only £50; lease 18 years; thoroughly genuine business; bear every investigation; stock, fixtures, and lease included; sound investment. Messrs. Batchelor & Green, Auctioneers and Partnership Agents, Dalston Junction, London; stamp.

£1,400 RETURNS.—For immediate disposal, first-class ready-money Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in fashionable seaside resort, South; the shop, house, and premises are large, commodious, well-fitted, and stocked for an extensive business; main thoroughfare, commanding position; established over half a century; in present hands nearly six years; low rental; price, to include valuable proprietaries, £800. Address, "Sautias," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

A LIGHT Retail, returning from £900 to £1,600, no agents. Say reasons for disposal, class of trade, cash price, &c., to A. T. S., 40 Rosell Street, Derby.

WANTED, a small, genuine Dispensing and Light Retail Business; good suburb of large town preferred, though not essential; house must be good, and have not less than 4 bedrooms; all communications treated with strict confidence. "Lanolin," 27 Market Place, South, Lincs.

WANTED immediately, a Business in suburbs or near London or Brighton; Prescribing and Agricultural not objected to, proving a net profit of not less than £300 per annum; good house, and healthy bracing locality indispensable; now disengaged, and cash ready. Blackman, Chemist, South Molton, Devon.

GENUINE Chemists' Business wanted, in London or Country town, returning £500 to £500, and making fair profits; advertiser is prepared with the cash; please send full particulars; strict confidence observed; references exchanged. W. H. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS, Immediate.—With a view to the transfer of an old-established Business, advertiser is desirous of meeting with a gentleman of respectability; capital no object. A. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, an Improver for a Light General Retail and Dispensing Business; time allowed for study. T. M. Hales, Warrington.

R. E. CHARLES, Chemist, Brecon, wants a Junior; about 20. Write, stating age, height, experience, and salary required.

IMPROVER or Turnover, of good address indispensable, for good-class country business; photo if convenient. E. Wightman Bell, Spalding.

WANTED, Junior, qualified, good address, for Light Country Retail; one able to extract teeth preferred. J. H. Richardson, Aylesford, Kent.

WANTED, a quick and trustworthy Assistant, accustomed to extract teeth preferred. References and photo to E. Griffith, Chemist, St. Columb.

A YOUNG MAN, about 23 years of age, with good reference, capable of taking charge in the absence of Principal. Address W. Smith, 78 Haverstock Hill, N.W.

A T. Once, Junior, about 21 or 22. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and full particulars, enclosing photo, to G. Breeze & Co., Chemists, Devonport and Plymouth.

WANTED, a gentlemanly Assistant, about 24. Apply, stating full particulars, and enclosing carte if convenient, to John Bain, 122 Robson Street, Liverpool.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, of energetic habits and good experience, in first-class business. State age, salary required, and references, to R. Cuthbert, Huddersfield.

FOR about 6 months; qualified Assistant of good address, &c.; about 24; indoors; photo if possible. Salary and particulars to D. Whitrow, St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

YOUTH wanted, accustomed to filling and labelling bottles. State age, where employed, and wages required, to H. Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—Junior Qualified Assistants, with first-class experience and references; liberal terms. Apply to Dakin Brothers, Creechurch Lane, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

GEORGE E. DAVIES, Welshpool, wants a Junior or Improver, about 20; indoors; accustomed to good General Country Business (not mixed). Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required.

ASSISTANT.—Wanted, a good Junior (about 23), indoors, in a Light Retail and Dispensing Business; state experience, height, age, and salary required. W. E., 192 Uxbridge Road, Shepherds Bush, W.

A JUNIOR, about 22, for a Light Retail at Ramsgate; must have good references. Apply, stating age, height, salary, &c., and enclosing carte (to be returned), to Mr. Knowles, Chemist, Wallington, Surrey.

SURGICAL Appliances and Invalid Requisites.—Wanted, good Saleswoman, possessing thorough knowledge and of good character and ability; able to make preferred. Salary required and full particulars to Southern Drug Company, Southampton.

WANTED, a gentlemanly and thoroughly competent Assistant and Telegraphist (slugic needle); understanding also Postal Counter work; unexceptionally comfortable home offers to a suitable applicant; enclose photo. Apply, Postmaster, Buntingford.

LABORATORY.—Required by a firm of Wholesale Druggists, a practical and experienced Laboratory Man, one of the new school. Apply by letter only, stating salary and full particulars, to "Laboratory," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street.

WANTED, a gentlemanly and competent Assistant, about 23, accustomed to dispensing and good-class trade; qualified preferred; indoors. Apply, with full particulars as to previous experience, height, salary, references, &c., to J. C. Perress, 48 East Street, Brighton.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, indoors, of good address and experience; accustomed to a first-class Dispensing Business; good counter-man indispensable, capable of taking management in the absence of the principal; personal interview preferred. Apply at 48 Fulham Road, S.W.

WANTED, immediately, a good Junior Assistant; indoors; for mixed business; must be an accurate dispenser and good counter-man; satisfactory references required; Protestant. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and references, to J. B., 32 Victoria Road, Widnes, Lancashire.

WANTED, a thoroughly trustworthy Assistant (qualified), well up in Dispensing; a quick and obliging Counterman; married man not objected to; character must bear strictest investigation. Apply, stating experience, age, and salary required, with references, to Blunt's Drug Co., Limited, Northampton.

ASSISTANT wanted at once, London; one requiring comfortable home with liberal time for study in lieu of salary (or small salary) will find this a good opportunity, as notes and help will be given; previous assistant passed Minor from here. "Alpha," Herrings & Co, 40 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

IMMEDIATELY.—A competent Assistant; must be a good Dispenser and accustomed to Prescribe; one who can Extract Teeth preferred; aged about 24; salary £40 to £45; indoors; state age, height, salary (if qualified), and when disengaged. J. A. Spurgo, Pier Terrace, Lowestoft. Enclose photo, to be returned.

AT ONCE.—Junior Assistant, outdoors, aged about 22, accustomed to Dispensing and Light Retail, for a first-class Dispensing and Retail Business in the South of Ireland. Apply, with usual particulars, and enclose photo (which will be returned), to "Ireland," care of Newbery & Sons, 1 & 3 King Edward Street, E.C.

DENTAL Pupil (Hastings).—Required by a Dental Surgeon in extensive practice, a gentlemanly Youth, to live indoors with principal; opposite the sea; five hours a day given for recreation and reading; would suit a delicate boy; premium moderate; references exchanged. Apply, first, "Dens," care of W. Fleet, 4 Trinity Street, Hastings.

WANTED, competent trustworthy Assistant (outdoors), a married man preferred, for light Dispensing business; must be competent to take full charge when proprietor is absent, and able to Prescribe. State height, experience, and salary required, and enclose photo, E. Marriott & Co., Dispensing and Homoeopathic Chemists, Hastings.

SOUTH Coast (for the season).—Wanted, an outdoor Assistant; 12 hours daily, duties light; state class of business used to all previous engagements, salary, age, when disengaged, any other particulars likely to narrow the issue, and enclose photo; applications entertained answered by 29th inst. R. H. F., Hodgkinson & Co., 198 Upper Whitecross Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT, qualified, indoors, for good country business in Hampshire; with stationery and post office; good prescriber, and able to extract teeth; abstainer, and member of Christian church preferred; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating experience, age, and height, with photo if possible, to "Radix," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FRANCE.—The proprietor of the "Pharmacie Française," in the beautiful city of Tours (France), has a vacancy for a young Englishman wishing to learn the French language and French pharmacy; candidates should be at least 18 years of age, have had 2 years' experience in an English pharmacy, and possess good references. Address, M. Deboeuf, Pharmacien, Tours, France.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

JUNIOR or Improver; aged 21; good references. J. T., 10 Priory Place, Doncaster.

AS Assistant, Minor; aged 21; good experience. J. E. E., 5 Market Place, Spalding.

AS Assistant or Manager; aged 25; Minor. Woodcock, St. Andrews Plain, Norwich.

AS Assistant or Dispenser; 9 years' good experience. "Chemists," 126 Upper Street, N.

AS Assistant or Manager; aged 29; married; Minor. 60 Argyle Road, Southampton.

LOCUM TENENS, town or country; aged 40; qualified. "Chemist," Medical Hall, Llandudno.

ASSISTANT; Mixed or good country; aged 31. "Nitrate," Mr. Maughan, Conndon, Durham.

ASSISTANT; aged 23; highest reference; disengaged. "statim," 44 Fairclough Lane, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT; good experience and references; aged 28. "Chemicus," 9 Bruaswick Terrace, Scarborough.

TRAVELLER, young, energetic, seeks re-engagement. "Traveller," 4 Rocky Lane, Nechells, Birmingham.

MANAGER or Assistant; aged 27; Prescribe, Extract; good testimonials. Fraaks, 1 Phiipot Lane, E.C.

TEMPORARY or Permanent; qualified and registered Dentist. "C," 73 Shakespere Road, Mildmay Park.

ASSISTANT (24); 8 years' experience; outdoors. A. H. Mitchell, 784 Manchester Road, Bradford, Yorks.

MANAGER or Dispenser; qualified; prescriber, extractor; 6 years' reference. Harold, 20 Pulross Road, S.W.

WANTED, situation as Junior or Improver; good appearance. G. Hulme, Chemist, Fenton, Staffordshire.

AS Assistant, or Dispenser to Surgeon; good references; temporary work undertaken. "Dallah," 153 Essex Road, Islington.

JUNIOR (20), in Retail and Dispensing Business; good experience and references. Evans, care of Knights, Chemist, Ely, Cambs.

JUNIOR; in or outdoors; 4½ years' experience; aged 20; height 5 ft. 10½ in.; disengaged. 110 High Street, Mewboro', Rotham.

ASSISTANT; good experience; aged 23; highest references; disengaged. "Statim," 32 Rochester Street, Queen's Park, Manchester.

IMPROVER (19); over 5 years' experience in town and country; passed preliminary; abstainer. Mathers, 363 London Road, Sheffield.

CHEMIST'S Locum Tenens wants engagements by day, week, or month; well recommended. Walker, 49 Regent Street, Hull, Yorks.

WHOLESALE, Wet Counter, or Traveller; 9 years' wholesale and retail experience; highest references. R. B., 182 Southwark Park Road.

ASSISTANT to Chemist or Dispenser to Doctor; testimonial; if indoors, salary nominal; country preferred. W., Beacon Pharmacy, Exmouth.

A YOUNG MAN, having a slight knowledge of Drugs, wants work in Wholesale where he could improve. C., 3 Johnson's Road, Bromley, Kent.

ADVERTISER (22) seeks situation in Patent Medicine or Sundries house; 6 years' good references. "Zylo," 170 Lorrimer Road, Kennington Park, S.E.

ASSISTANT in busy, good-class Retail and Dispensing; good references; disengaged. Lanolin, 19 Wellington Terrace, South Beach, Blackpool.

BRANCH Manager or otherwise; good experience and references; successful as Branch Manager; qualified. W. Jones, 4 Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, London, W.

LOCUM-TENENS; experienced; abstainer; good references; duty conscientiously discharged. "Veritas," 10 Bond Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

WHOLESALE.—London, Wet or Dry Counter; good all-round experience; good testimonials; abstainer; energetic. "Permanent," 274 Annett's Crescent, N.

M. R. S. SMITH, 15 St. James' Square, Bristol, takes Confidential Management during absence or illness, or Branch; varied experience; distance no object.

QUALIFIED; aged 38; 5 ft. 11 in.; disengaged; Wholesale or Retail; knowledge of Photography; specialties. J. M. H., 26B Great Avenham Street, Preston.

AS Outdoor Assistant; country; 30 years' experience in prescribing, dispensing, and general retail trade; good references; 35s. per week. A. Z., 458 Mile End Road, London.

AS Improver; Manchester or neighbourhood preferred; aged 19; 2½ years' experience; salary no object. "Improver," office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Advertiser desires engagement as Traveller; highest references; experienced in requirements of Hospitals and Surgeries; aged 30. "Statim," 77 London Street, Reading.

WHOLESALE.—10 years' experience in Wholesale office and Retail, 2 years as Warehouseman; aged 24; would not object to go abroad; highest references. Matthew, 20 Hamfrith Road, E.

WHOLESALE.—As Traveller; good experience; part salary and commission; highest references and security can be given. A. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT, outdoors, or Branch Manager, London; good Prescriber and Dispenser; 8 years' experience; 3 years in present situation. A. W. R., care of Mr. J. Goodwin, Lower Clapton, N.E.

A LONDON Assistant, aged 32, Minor qualification, understanding postal and telegraph duties, seeks Saturday evening or Sunday employment; highest references. E. B., 6 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

MANAGER, Branch, &c.; qualified by exam.; experienced all round; married; managed several establishments successfully; excellent prescriber; reliable, sober, honest. "Masonic," 75 Hill Street, Peckham.

LOCUM-TENENS.—Qualified Chemist, good experience, appearance, and address, will be glad to communicate with gentlemen desirous of taking holiday this summer; any part. "Scilla," Mr. Freeman, Long Stanton, Cambs.

TRAVELLER, experienced, working Manchester and Lancashire, is open to additional Commission; would introduce Proprietaries or Specialities; can make appointments in London early next week. X., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Manufacturers and Wholesale Houses.—Experienced Traveller, just resigning agency for a specialty, is desirous of representing a good firm in sundries, &c.; calling on chemists, druggists, grocers, and stores, London and suburbs. Address, J. W. K., 28 Windsor Road, Holloway, N.

AGENCY.—A gentleman, now in London, of long experience in the Drug trade in New York, wishes to secure the Agency of one or two European houses for the United States; Specialities or General Commission business undertaken; good London references given as to ability. Apply to Christy & Co., 25 Lime Street, E.C.

NEW YORK AGENCY.—A City Firm, represented in New York by an exceptionally good man (now in London), who could work one or two more Agencies, is desirous of obtaining such for him for any articles likely to command a sale in America. Address, "Manhattan," care of W. J. Bennett, 8 Compton Buildings, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

YOUNG Lady desires employment as Clerk; 8 years' office experience, and has been for a considerable time employed in the office of a large firm of wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists; a certificated bookkeeper, good knowledge of French; excellent references; moderate salary. Address, R. D., 36 Blakesley Street, Commercial Road, E.

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Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

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GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES, Transparent (new remedy for Constipation); sell well and yield handsome profits; working formula for 2s. 6d. P.O.; samples 9d. a dozen, or 8s. a gross, post free. G. T. Laurence, 9 High Street, Wood Green, N.

BOXES.—Light Wood Boxes, suitable for Grocers, Confectioners, Druggists, &c., for sending all kinds of articles by post or rail; cheapest, strongest, and lightest; samples, six stamps. Write for samples, stating size required, to Casbon's Joinery and Box Works, Millfield, Peterborough.

THE FLY CEMETERY, or Honey Fly Gum Paper.—To Agents and Wholesale Houses.—We are desirous of widely extending the sale of the above useful novelty, which has had an immense success wherever introduced, and can offer liberal terms. Apply to Junbridge & Wright, Manufacturing Chemists, 83 and 84 Broad Street, Reading. For testimonials see issue of May 18, 1889, page 25.

WANTED, persons to receive 2s. Send Chemist's Stores', Perfumers', &c., receipted bill of 1s. 6d. size Nourmahal Balsamum, perfection for the skin, bottles 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Only four receipts will be paid on each Chemist, &c. This offer is perfectly genuine, as ladies using our noted specialties will never be without them. Send receipt, with stamped directed envelope, to Hughes, 42 St. James' Street, Brighton, and receive 2s. N.B.—Will Chemists kindly give receipted bill when selling the Nourmahal Balsamum.

A old-established Firm, doing business with Wholesale Druggists, Surgical Instrument Dealers, India-rubber Houses, &c., are prepared to act as Sole London Agents to a Country, Continental, or Colonial Manufacturer (who has not a London Depot), or Buying Agency undertaken on the best terms; references. Apply, in confidence, in first instance, "Agents," care of Clarke, Son & Platt, 85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY of every description executed for Chemists at most reasonable terms, from 1s. 6d. per tooth; an experienced Surgeon-Dentist will visit the North next week (Manchester and neighbourhood), and instruct Chemists in Dentistry in any Branch, enabling them to attach this lucrative Business to Pharmacy; correspondents should note this immediately and instruct; show-cases and specimens supplied. "Oloratorium," 107 Victoria Park Road, N.E.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

ALL Students who are preparing should send for particulars of a method of study which will enable them to pass with ease. Enclose stamped envelope to Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings. Established 1872. References to past and present Pupils. 32 Pupils passed the last Examinations.

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Drawers, several nests, various lengths; also bent-glass counter cases, desks, dispensing-screens, counters and shop-fittings of every description. Great bargains at Philip Joseph's, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Special Bargains. — Second-hand chemist's drawers, shelves, wall cases, counters, desks, dispensing screen, large earboys, shop rounds, and the complete fittings of a chemist's shop, to be sold cheap. Apply, Bowling & Govier, Gun Street, Brushfield Street, Bishopsgate.

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40 dozen bottles at 6s. 6d. dozen; blue ointment jars, 1s. each; large marble mortars, iron mortars, composition mortars; tincture press, iron, ½ gallon, one gallon, two gallons; crushing machine, glass percolators with taps, outside lamp globe with arm, pill machines, earboys, swan neck earboy, black store bottles, pink ointment jars, pink ex. pots; scales, fig. 2, 22s. 6d.; dispensing ditto, fig. 7, 17s. 6d.; scales in boxes, glass pans, 3s.; glass show stands, fig. 4, 25s.; fig. 6, 3 glass shelves, 60s.; specie jars, royal arms, glass gold covers, 80s. pair. Elkanah Natali, only address, 207 Old Street. No connection with any other firm of same name.

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For Sale.—Handsome dispensing screen, 6 ft. long, with mirror centre and marble slab, 51. 10s.; ditto, ditto, new design, 61. 10s.; 180 new gold labelled shop-rounds, jars, and syrup bottles, 91.; 24 4-lb. best pink jars, gold labelled, with earthenware linings, 4s. 6d. each; 24 2-lb. blue jars, labelled, 1s. 6d. each; 12-foot range mahogany-fronted drawers, with bevelled plate-glass labels, 91. 10s.; 12-foot range polished pine ditto, gold-labelled, 61. 10s.; 12 4-lb. blue shop jars, gold labelled, nearly new, 32s.; 4 4-gallon cartons, 10s. each; 6 3-gallon ditto, 7s. each; 4 8-gallon ditto, 15s. each; dental case, with circular front, 50s.; mahogany case and desk, 50s.; 1 door case, with mirror back, secondhand, 30s.; tooth brush case, bent front, with glass shelves and mirror back, 30s. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Bond Street, Birmingham.

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Increased action by the addition of Boracic Acid and a mild rubefacient, by which the activity of the cutaneous glands is stimulated, and their power of absorption increased.

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The attention of manufacturers of Medicated Plasters has hitherto been directed chiefly toward perfecting the mechanical excellence of their preparations, overlooking, to a certain extent, the real end and aim for which Plasters are made.

The extent to which counter-irritants, solvents, detergents, &c. can be utilised in Plasters to produce a mechanico chemical alteration of the epidermis, thus rendering the skin more absorptive, has been largely if not entirely overlooked.

By the addition of Boracic Acid and a mild rubefacient to the regular Belladonna Plaster formula, several important advantages are secured. The fatty matter in the pores is dissolved by the detergent action of the former, and the glands are expanded and stimulated by the counter-irritative action of the latter, by which means not only is a larger proportion of the medicinal element of the Plaster absorbed, but the therapeutic effect is both increased and more rapidly obtained.



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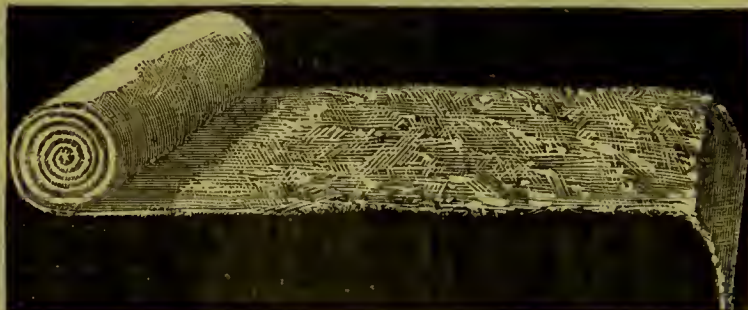
Corrosive Sublimate, gr. 7, 3.

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The ammonium chloride is used to make the solution permanent so that the corrosive sublimate will not be precipitated by the organic matter usually contained in water. Each Tablet contains the requisite amount of corrosive sublimate to make a solution of 1-1,000 when added to a pint of water.

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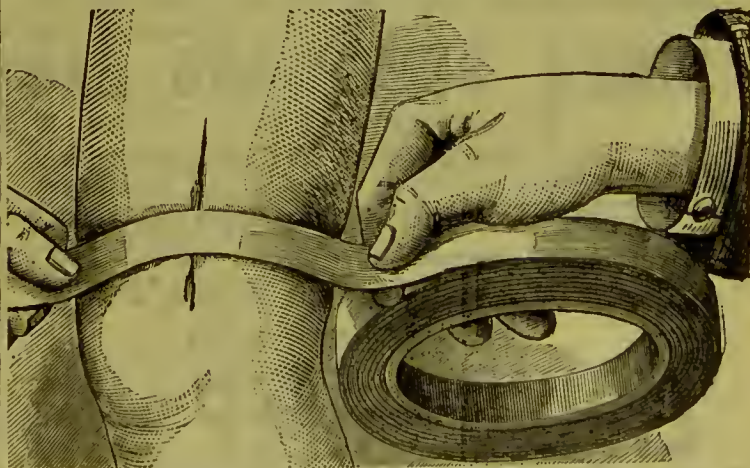


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THE only preparation which speedily removes Splints, Curbs, or Bony Formations; and the safest and most effectual cure for Bone-spavin, Ring-bone, and Side-bone, without leaving any mark or blemish, entirely superseding "firing."

From Mr. MATTHEW DAWSON.
The Celebrated Trainer.

"Manor House, Exning, Newmarket, May 21st, 1888.

"Sir,—I have tried the 'OSSOLINE' with excellent effect, and I think it the best remedy for Curbs, Splints, and other bony excrescences I have used.
"Yours truly, M. DAWSON."

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"Park Paddocks, Newmarket, March 3rd, 1888.

"Gentlemen,—I have found your 'OSSOLINE' very efficacious when I have had occasion to use it on Splints or Ourbs, and can cordially recommend it.
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"Regent's Park Barracks, London, N.W., Feb. 29, 1888.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your 'OSSOLINE.' I used it for a very large splint just below the knee, inside, on a young carriage mare, which it entirely removed in about a fortnight, although the mare was worked all the time.—Yours faithfully,
"T. C. P. CALLEY, Captain, 1st Life Guards."

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"Dear Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your 'OSSOLINE.' I have used it on Ourbs, Splints, and other kinds of bony enlargements, with the greatest success, and have no hesitation in strongly recommending it.—Yours faithfully,
"E. McDONALD."

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SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS AND LARGE CONSUMERS.

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There is no price marked upon them, but the proprietor considers that a halfpenny is a good charge to make, as the consumption is so very free.

The Price to Retailers is 4/6 per gross; 10 gross, 4/-; to Wholesale Dealers, 25 gross, 3/6; 50 gross, 3/- net, carriage paid.

5 per cent. may be deducted for cash with order.

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POWDER, LIQUID, OR PASTE,
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Our Dips have been thoroughly tested in all Sheep-rearing countries, and have proved themselves thoroughly effective. **UNIFORMITY OF STRENGTH GUARANTEED.**

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(IN USE 33 YEARS)

SHOULD BE STOCKED BY EVERY CHEMIST.

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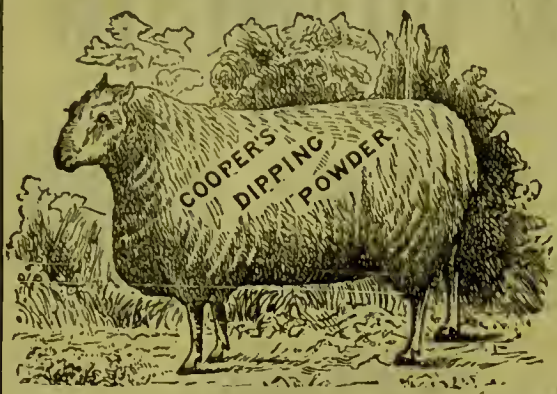
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[ANNUALLY.]CHEAPEST,
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285,720 Packets
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IN GENERAL USE SINCE 1843.

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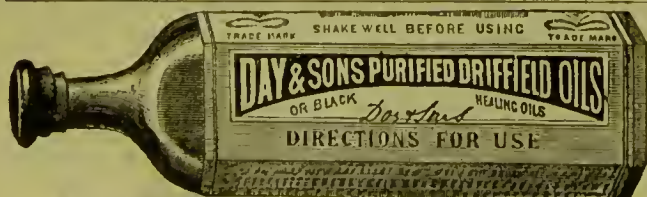
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PRIZE
MEDALS.

WORLD-FAMED HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES

FOR Colic or Gripes in Horses and Cattle.
FOR Debility and Chills in all Stock.
FOR Scour in Calves and Lambs.
FOR Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep.
FOR Shivering Fits in Horses.
FOR Weakness after Lambing or Calving.

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FOR Healing all Wounds in all Animals.
FOR Kicks, Stakes Wounds, Broken Knees in Horses.
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FOR Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows and Ewes.
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THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For assuaging pain and inflammation in all wounds, saddle galls, strains, bruises, swellings and relaxed tendons in Horses. For pain after calving and lambing, and for swollen udders and sore feet.

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Celebrated for inflammatory disorders, such as fevers, pleurisy, foot-and-mouth complaints, yellows, surfeit, and red-water. Also for difficult calving and lambing. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of parturition.

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Unmatched for colic or gripes and debility in Horses, for colds, chills, shivering fits, flux and diarrhoea in Cattle, Calves, and Sheep. For Ewes weakly after lambing and blown Cattle and Sheep, its effects are marvellous.

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Used as laudanum in uncontrollable spasmodic pains and violent bowel complaints. Invaluable for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes.

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The great and reliable remedy for Husk or Hoarse in Cattle, Heifers, Calves, and Sheep. Its gaseous odour destroys the worm or parasite in the windpipe, removes the hard cough, and soothes the lungs and other organs.

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THE "KEY TO FARRIERY."

A small work published by us on the general ailments of stock, their treatment and cure.

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The Stockbreeder's Medicine Chest. No. 1 contains a complete assortment of all our preparations for treating diseases of stock generally,	£6 6 0
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SODA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
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SIMPLE
AERATED WATER.



LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
QUININE TONIC.
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EXTRACTS FROM ANALYTICAL REPORTS.

"The examination of the Waters which I have made has satisfied me that they
ve been prepared with the greatest care, and are of excellent quality."

FRANÇOIS JONES, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.

"On the whole, I have no hesitation in stating that your Aerated Waters are of
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"The Lemonade is, for flavour and general excellence, superior to any similar
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"I took a sample of the water used in your manufactory, in the preparation of
the Aerated Waters, and found it, as was the case with the completed compounds
entirely free from lead, copper, or any injurious matter whatever."

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& B.'s Syphons are mounted with PURE BLOCK TIN, thus ensuring absolute immunity from dangerous metallic contamination.

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CARTER & WRIGHT
MANUFACTURERS FOR
AERATED WATER MAKERS
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BRISTOL ESSENCES

GINGER,
ORANGE,
LEMON &c. &c.

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LIMES,
CITRON &c. &c.



GINGER ALE ESS.,	4/6 per lb.	MESSINA LEMON ESS.,	4/6 per lb.	ORANGE ESS.,	4/6 per lb.
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JAMAICA GINGER	" 4/6 "	STRAWBERRY	" 5/6 "	VANILLA	" 6/6 "

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HASSALL & CO.'S PHOSPHO-CITRIC ACID

Is the Best, Purest, and most Economical Agent for Acidulating all Saccharine Beverages.

Price only **10d.** per lb., in 9 and 18 gallon casks ; **1s.** per lb. in small quantities.

One Ounce Measure is equal to One Ounce of Citric. It produces a higher class Beverage, and shows an economy of between £6 and £7 per cwt.

We do not ask for an order, we merely solicit the favour of a trial.

3-oz. Sample for Postage (3 stamps), or 14 lbs. on approbation.

PAMPHLET GRATIS.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

We are pleased to be able to testify that your Phospho-Citric Acid is satisfactory under the most severe trials. We have placed Manufactured goods in which your Acid was used in a refrigerator for months, and also for nine months in a stove in which the temperature stands at over 150° day and night, and the bottles when examined to-day were as bright as the day they were put in. _____, LONDON.

LEMON STREET, ABERDEEN.

I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that first-class waters are produced, with greater body and finer fruity flavour, at half the cost of Citric ; and further that your Acid is free from all traces of **LEAD**, generally found in the crystals.

I am persuaded that your Acid will ultimately command the Mineral Water Trade.

Yours faithfully, WM. THOMSON.

"And may I also be permitted to add my testimony to the excellence of your Phospho Citric Acid : I consider it far and away preferable to Citric." _____

O. H. ORTON, STOKE GOLDING.

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When Fermentation is present, Saccharine Beverages made with this Acid will keep sound and bright several days longer than those made with Crystal Acids.

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"First-class beverages."—*The Grocer*.
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Black Currant. Lemon.
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"Delicious beverages."—*Scottish Good Templar*.
"Beckett's Fruit Syrups are not to be excelled."—*Anti-Adulteration*.
"All Mr. Beckett's preparations are most tastefully bottled and labelled, and their bright appearance makes them ornamental to the shelves of the Confectioner and Temperance Hotel-keeper."—*Good Templar Watchword*.

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Strongly Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Unequalled as a Table Water.

Opinions of eminent Medical Men and Lancet, together with Price List, also detailed Analysis by Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., forwarded upon application to the Company.

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A GOOD LINE FOR CHEMISTS.

The Proprietor will forward, carriage paid throughout Great Britain, on receipt of Postal Order, 4s., 1 dozen 6d. bottles of this Popular preparation for making

HERB BEER,

together with One Thousand Pictorial Handbills printed in colours on fine tinted paper, being a series of 16 copper-plate



views of scenes from the famous "Dukeries" of North Notts. These Handbills are a high-class example of the printer's art, and are retained by the public for the beauty of the pictures, and thus cause a demand for the preparation wherever introduced. This exceptionally favourable offer can only hold good until 31 May, 1889.

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MASON'S ORIGINAL

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Composed of YARROW, DANDELION, COMFREY, and HOREHOUND.

A SIXPENNY BOTTLE MAKES EIGHT GALLONS OF HERB & BOTANIC BEER

This invaluable preparation is carefully compounded from the above-mentioned popular Herbs gathered when in full bloom, and contains all their well-known tonic, stomachic, and blood-enriching properties unimpaired. Notwithstanding many imitations got up to resemble the original, it stands unrivalled for the production of a most delicious, invigorating, and non-intoxicating beverage, full of body and flavour, with a creamy head like bottled ale, which is not only cooling and refreshing in its nature, but also a pure and healthy stimulant, is unquestionably the most wholesome and perfect substitute for intoxicating drinks ever discovered, for either summer or winter.

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For Sparkling Ginger Ale.

EXTRACT OF HOPS

For Hop Ale.

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For Ginger Beer.

EXTRACT OF DANDELION

For Dandelion Porter.

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For Horehound Beer.

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For Sarsaparilla Porter.

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For Lemonade.

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For Devonshire Cider.

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For Winter Ale.

MASON'S FOAMINE

For producing a Creamy Head on all Beverages.

THIS IS SOLD IN BULK.

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THESE WINE ESSENCES WILL PRODUCE IN A FEW MINUTES UNFERMENTED

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Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Black Currant, Pineapple, &c.

IN BOTTLES, 6d., 1s., and 2s. EACH.

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger.
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For First Quality Ginger Ale.
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For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
Imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma.
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For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence makes a beverage that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale.
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Have obtained the Highest Testimonials from all the Medical Journals, and from the Principal Trade Journals in this and other countries.



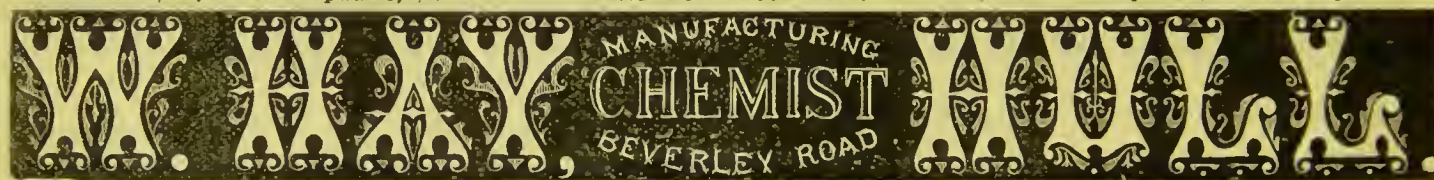
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For ORANGE, VANILLA, and all other Essences,
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE,
For the manufacture of the Finest Aerated Hop Ale. This Essence is made from the choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the finest Hops, and is a really appetising Bitter Beer.
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No. 1. Highly Concentrated.
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Imparts to Lemonade all the Fine Aroma and Flavour of the choicest Lemons.
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WE CAN GIVE TO LARGE AND SMALL BUYERS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
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We have obtained at the above Exhibition

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- 1st—SODA-WATER MACHINERY (Highest Award possible).
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Complete with Funnels, Stopper, and directions for using. For order of £5 and upwards Customers can have their Names stamped on Metals free of charge.

SELTZOGENES REPAIRED, REWIRED, & TESTED BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

POWDERS FOR SELTZOGENES AND GAZOGENES.

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PACKING CASE MANUFACTORY AND STEAM SAW MILLS.

ESTABLISHED 1840

37 & 38 MINORIES, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTURER OF

Cases of every description for Home use and Exportation.

Wine Laths, Oak and Deal.

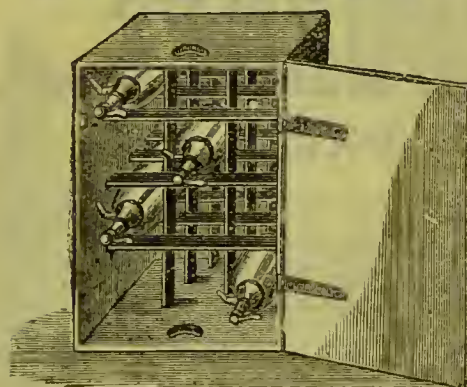
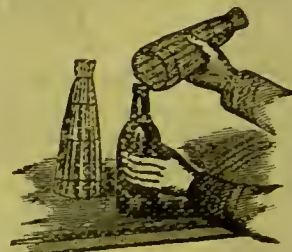
Mineral Water Bin Cases and Trays.

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Cases Lined with Tin, Zinc, Copper, &c.;

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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The secret of taking an Agency, and the chances of its proving profitable to those entertaining the same, depend upon its being an article of daily consumption, and upon its being of such good quality that a steady and ready demand is the result. An Agency of this description now offers, and to all those who are prepared to introduce the "Spring Blossom" Ceylon Tea, a most desirable addition to their business will be the result.

The margin of profit allowed is a liberal one, and it therefore becomes a most desirable Agency and a remunerative source of income.

"THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST" of July 16, 1887, says:—"The 'Spring Blossom' Ceylon Tea supplied by Messrs. Cave, Johnson & Co., 8 Lime Street, in tin canisters, effectively labelled, but not bearing the name of the firm, is an excellent article for Chemists' sale. It is a tea of remarkably fine flavour, likely to secure a lasting reputation, and in these air-tight tins will neither deteriorate nor absorb other flavours—considerations of no small importance to Chemists and Druggists."

Packed in 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. canisters and lead packets, to sell Retail at 2/, 2/6, and 3/ per lb. Set of three $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. samples post free for 2, in stamps.

CAVE, JOHNSON & CO., WHOLESALE TEA & COFFEE, **LONDON, E.C.**
DEALERS, 8 LIME STREET,
BANKERS—WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.

ALSO WELL ADAPTED FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

Prepared at **VEVEY, SWITZERLAND.**



The only Perfect Supplement and Substitute for
Mother's Milk.

Easy of Preparation—requires merely the addition
of water.

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.



TRADE MARK.

KANGRA VALLEY INDIAN TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure, as supplied to Europeans in India.

Packed in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Metallic Air-tight Packets.

No. 1, Orange Pekoe, at 4/ per lb. No. 2, Pekoe, at 3/ per lb. No. 3, Pekoe
Souchong, at 2/6 per lb. No. 4, Souchong, at 2/ per lb.

Export Prices in Bond, 6d. per lb. less than above, in Chests of 50 lbs. and upwards, shipped free of
charge. Wholesale Discount on Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 17½ per cent.; on No. 4, 12½ per cent.
50 lbs. Carriage Paid. No Travellers employed. Tasting Samples on application.

These Teas are recommended to Chemists not only on account of their
Purity, but because they are Less Astringent than other Indian Teas.


TOWER TEA

A MOST VALUABLE AGENCY.

REGISTERED.



Tower Tea

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December 15, 1888.

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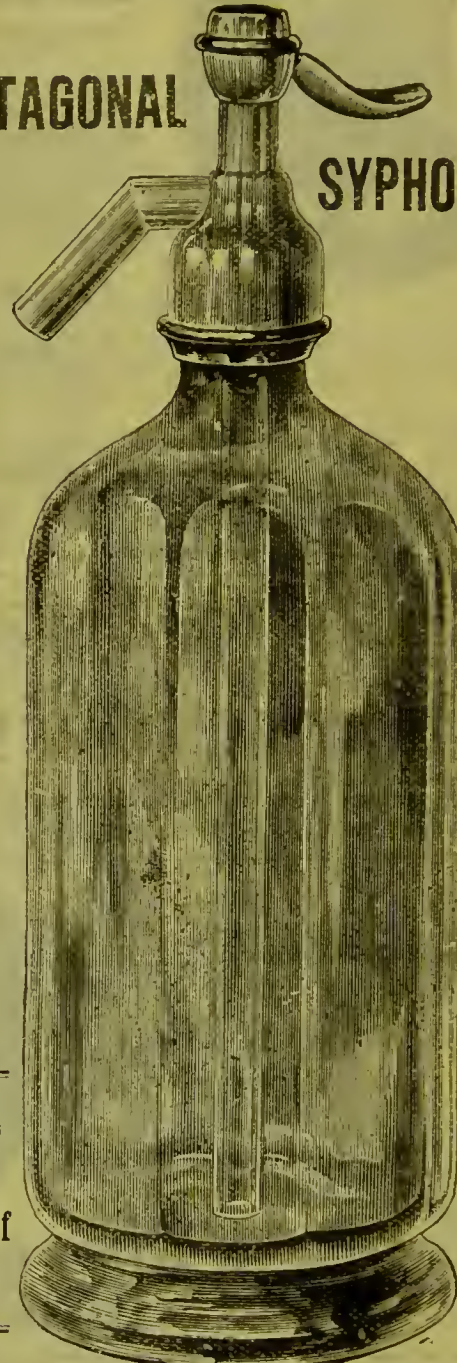
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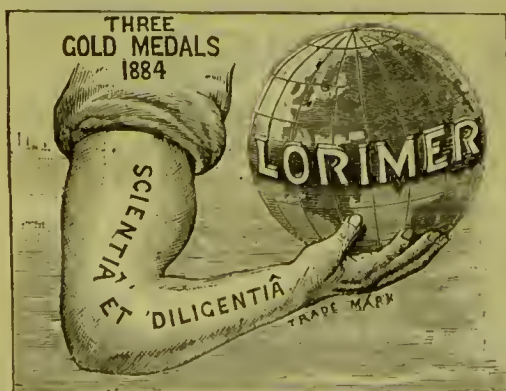
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Maw, Son & Thompson, S.
Sanger and Sons
Solport Bros.
Schutze, F., and Co.
Wood, V.

CHL. OF POTASH

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Hooper, B., and Co.

CHLORIDE OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.
National Chemical Co.

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Davenport (Browne's)
Freeman, R.
Towle, A. P., and Son

CHLOROFORM, &c.

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Macfarlan, J. F., and Son
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
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COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards and Sons

COCA WINE

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Evans, Sons and Co.
French Hygienic Soc.

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Rowntree and Co.
Scheibler Bros. and Co.
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Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
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Hill, A. S., and Son
Jensen, J., and Co. (Limited)
Lofthouse and Salmter
North Medicine Co.
Oppenheimer Bros. and Co.
Smith, T. J.
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney

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Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
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Wyleys and Co.

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Copal Varnish Co. (Colours)
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Pascall, J.
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Young, H.

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Robinson and Sons (Absorbent)
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CRSHD LINSEED

Mumford, G. S.

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Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Newbery and Sons
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Hamilton and Co.
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Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Evans, Lescher and Webb
Evans, Sons, and Co. (Savars)
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Idris and Co.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Lynch and Co.
Marriot, E., and Co.
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May, Roberts and Co.
Sanger and Sons
Schutze and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Holo and Co.
Toogood, W.
Warren, A. and J.
Wood, Vincent

DRUMS, CANS, &c.

Noakes and Co.

DYES

Pronk, Davis and Co.

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Shirley, A. W.

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Gent and Co.
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Stevenson and Howell
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Robbins

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De Carle and Son
Duckworth and Co.
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Hay, W.
Idris and Co.
May and Baker
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Woolley, Sons and Co.

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Moss and Co.
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Potter and Clarke
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Holloways
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Smith, W. F.
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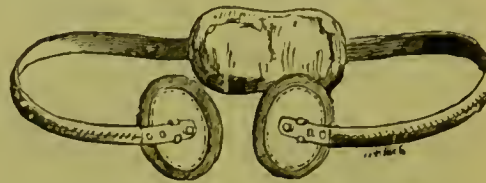
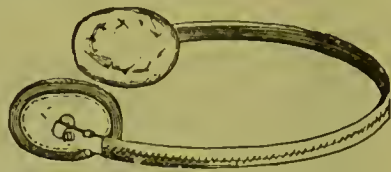
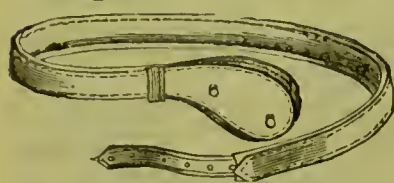
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THE "TORSION" PATENT SPRINKLER

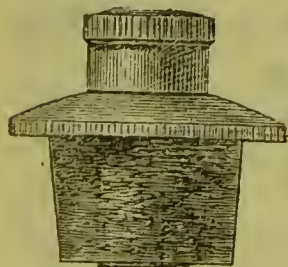
The two designs, Nos. 18A and 19A, are those to which we direct special attention, as sizes being in general use; other sizes will follow promptly to meet all requirements, on which Caps with two or more holes will be introduced to meet the public taste.

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No. 1
84



No. 19A

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SIZE



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PILLS.

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Formula, Aloin, Strychnine, and Belladonna.—McK. & R. PILLS.

Aloin, 1-5 gr. | Strychnina, 1-60 gr. | Ext. Belladonnæ, 1-8 gr.

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" " .. 1 gr.	Euonymin 2 gr.	" " 1 gr.	" " 1 gr.	Salicylic Acid 2 gr.
" " .. 1 gr.	Iodoform 1 gr.	Opium, Powdered 1 gr.	" " 1 gr.	" " 5 gr.
" " .. 1 gr.	and Iron .. 1 gr.	Podophyllin 1 gr.	" " more soluble than " .. 2 gr.	Strychnine " 1 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. 1 gr.	Ipecac. Powdered 1 gr.	" " 1 gr.	" " Sulphate in powder .. 3 gr.	Zinc Phosphide 1 gr.
Cascara Sagrada Ext. 3 gr.	Mercury Bin-Iodide .. 1 gr.	" " 1 gr.	" " 70 times more soluble than " .. 4 gr.	" " Valerianate 1 gr.
	" Proto-Iodide .. 1 gr.	" Comp. 1 gr.	" " Sulphate in powder .. 5 gr.	

In this form the ingredients are not only perfectly preserved, but do not affect the teeth, or offend the palate, and, further, can be conveniently kept out of sight by those who object to be regarded as invalids. Complete list mailed free on application

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FAIRCHILD.

ITS PREPARATION
COSTS LESS THAN A PENNY A PINT.

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IT WILL DIGEST ALL KINDS OF FOOD: 5 grains, with a little soda, will sufficiently peptonise a pint of milk in a few minutes; 30 grains, with a little soda, will peptonise 4 ozs. of beef, producing a concentrated, nutritious, and delicious beef tea.

ZYMICNE PEPTONISING POWDER (FAIRCHILD) in glass tubes is the most convenient form for preparing peptonised milk, gruels, jellies, custards, blanc-manges, etc., etc.

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Zymine Peptonising Powders supplied to the Trade, in boxes of twelve tubes. One tube peptonises a pint of milk, 18/ per doz.

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LIST.

Aconitin ...	1-200 gr.	Hydrarg. Perchlor. ...	1-80 and 1-30 gr.
Aloin ...	1 gr.	Hyoscyamin ...	1-80 and 1-10 gr.
Apomorphine ...	1-15 and 1-10 gr.	Hyoscyne ...	1-300 and 1-75 gr.
Atropin Sulph. ...	1-150, 1-100, and 1-60 gr.	Morphine Bl-Meconac, ...	1-8, 1-6, 1-4, and 1-3 gr.
Caffein Sodio-Salicylate ...	1-2 gr.	Morphine Sulphate, ...	1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1-3, and 1-2 gr.
Codein Phosphate ...	1-4 gr.	Morphine and Atropin combinations.	
Cocaine ...	1-6 gr. and 1-2 gr.	Pilocarpin ...	1-10, 1-3, and 1-2 gr.
Colchicin ...	1-100 gr.	Quinine Hydrobromate ...	1-2 gr.
Cornutin ...	1-60 gr.	Sclerotic Acid ...	1-2 and 1 gr.
Curare ...	1-12 gr.	Strophanthin ...	1-500 gr.
Digitalin ...	1-100 gr.	Strychnine, ...	1-150, 1-100, and 1-60 gr.
Ergotinin ...	1-150 gr. and 1-300 gr.		
Eserin ...	1-100 gr.		
Homatropin (unirritating) ...	1-250 gr.		

Supplied in Tubes of 12 to 20 Tabloids at 12s. per dozen tubes.

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An exceedingly active fluid pepsin. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls with meals. Bottles, 3/6, 5/6, and 10/6.

BENGER'S PEPTONISED BEEF JELLY.

A delicious quick restorative; will keep in any climate. Tins, 2/ each.

BENGER'S PEPTONISED CHICKEN JELLY.

A nutritive delicacy for Invalids. Tins, 2/ each.

BENGER'S FOOD (Pancreatized).

For Infants, Children, and Invalids. This delicious and highly nutritive food is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. Tins, 1/6, 2/6, 5/6, and 10/.

BENGER'S NEW ESSENCE OF RENNET.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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THE PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL stood twelfth on the orders of the day for second reading last Friday, but was not reached, and, said a private member who was interrogated regarding its prospects, "there is little hope for that Bill." Mr. Dixon-Hartland has blocked it by giving notice of a motion "that the Bill be read this day six months." It therefore ranks as opposed business, and as such cannot be taken after a certain hour each day.

TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—Our representative, Mr. T. E. Parker, is now on a business visit to the United States and Canada during the next few months. Mr. Parker is now in New York and intends to visit during his tour Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toronto, and Montreal. Letters for him may be addressed to Mr. Harry V. Dakers, office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 45 Liberty Street, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS of situations vacant and wanted, businesses for disposal, &c., will be received by us up till the first post on Friday morning.

THE COUNCIL ELECTION. POST-CARD COMPETITION.

As we stated last week, 592 post-cards were sent to us in competition for the prizes we offered for guesses of the first five and last five names of candidates "as they would appear on the poll." No one succeeded in forecasting the exact five of either end of the poll; but 24 cards gave four out of the five top names correctly, and 18 were equally successful with the bottom five. Of the 24, two only got the first and second correct; and as each of these had also one other candidate in his proper position, we divide the first guinea between the writers of these cards. These were:—Mr. J. Sidebottom, who prophesied Martindale, Southall, Carteighe, Greenish, Martin; and Mr. H. R. Lowther, 5 Castle Street, Swansea, whose anticipation was Martindale, Southall, Abraham, Bottle, Greenish. Mr. Lowther, it may be mentioned, was one of the 18 who also named four out of the last five. But the guinea for that competition must unquestionably go to Mr. James Cocks, chemist, Stonehouse, who places four in the last five in their exact relative positions—a remarkable piece of forecasting. Mr. Cocks' estimate was:—Leigh, Newsholme, Nichol, Butt, Brand. A glance through the cards shows how Mr. Carteighe's unexpected position upset nearly all the calculations. By keeping out of the first five and getting into the last five he has disconcerted the calculations of about 500 of our subscribers. Has he not enough to answer for?

COMPETITION.—Free trip to the Paris Exhibition.—As a substitute for one of our post-card competitions we direct the attention of our intelligent readers to the offer made by Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co., the spirit rectifiers of Bow, of a week's trip to the Paris Exhibition, including first-class journey there and back, and hotel expenses there, for the best sample of eau de Cologne with formula, to be sent in during June. Messrs. Gosnell & Co. are to adjudicate on the samples, and we are to be referees, though we are not quite clear as to our duties. Particulars will be found among our advertisements.

WE have pleasure in announcing to Continental subscribers that henceforth, by arrangement with the post offices of the various countries, subscriptions to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be paid at any post office in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden at our rates, namely 10s. per annum including postal delivery to subscribers in any of those countries. Subscriptions may date from the first issue of any month.

"THE HANDY BOOK OF MEDICINE-STAMP DUTY."

THIS work has been written for us by Mr. E. N. Alpe, of the Solicitors' Department, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, who has had a wide experience in and intimate knowledge of the administration of the Acts which regulate the sale of proprietary medicines. The Handy Book is, consequently, of exceptional value to chemists and druggists, more especially in showing how medicines are made liable to stamp-duty by labelling, circulars, and the like. Reviewers have been unanimous in stating that the work is not only complete, but interesting and invaluable. It is as free as possible from legal phraseology, is readable, and is nicely got up. Price 2s. 6d., or by post 2s. 9d. May be obtained through the wholesale houses in the same way as "The Art of Dispensing."

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, published monthly at our Melbourne office, can be supplied to subscribers outside Australasia at 5s. per annum, payable in advance, and commencing at any date. Chemists interested in the drug trade and the pharmaceutical affairs of the Australasian Colonies will find a full record of all events affecting their occupation in *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*. Single copies can be supplied at 6d. each. Application should be made by English or American subscribers to the office at 42 Cannon Street, London.

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

BIRMINGHAM.

MEAN THEFTS FROM CHEMISTS.—Several complaints have been made to the police, by shopkeepers, that the opal lettering affixed to their windows has been removed during the last few nights. The practice has been to loosen the letters with chemicals, and in an hour or so afterwards to call again and take them away. Amongst the sufferers are a large number of chemists, more especially those having shops in the suburbs.

BIRMINGHAM WATER.—Dr. Alfred Hill, in his quarterly report as medical officer for the city of Birmingham, incidentally states: "The results of my analysis of the water supplied from the corporation mains indicate that the amount of organic matter present in the water during the past quarter has been, I regret to state, somewhat larger than in the corresponding period of the previous year, apparently owing to defective filtration. It is to be hoped that this deterioration in its quality will prove to be only a temporary one."

BRADFORD.

SUPPOSED POISONING BY MEDICINE.—By order of the Home Secretary the body of Arabella Armitage, aged 22 years, who died suddenly on April 1, at Clayton, near Bradford, has been exhumed. It is alleged that after almost recovering from an illness her medicine was changed, and a quarter of an hour after taking the first dose she died in great agony before assistance could be obtained. A certificate of death was given, but subsequent analysis of the medicine showed, in the opinion of the analyst, the presence of strychnine. The inquest was opened on Friday last, and adjourned.

HALIFAX.

MYERS AND HIS CATTLE SPICE.—At the County Court on May 15, William Conway, florist and seedsman, of Bull Green, Halifax, sued Myers & Co., of 13 Wellington Street, Strand, London, to recover damages on account of the false and fraudulent misrepresentation of certain facts which induced the plaintiff to sign a bill of exchange for 54*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The actual claim was for 40*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, credit being given for the sale by auction of some of the goods in question. Plaintiff deposed that in August last year, Mr. Myers went to his shop and said he had been recommended to him as a snitable person to take up the agency of Myers & Co.'s royal cattle spice. He (plaintiff) recommended him to go among the corn-dealers. Myers represented he had a number of agents in that line of business. He said there should be no trouble, his firm merely wanted Mr. Conway's name to introduce the article into the neighbourhood. He need not do any canvassing; the firm would send down a traveller at their own expense, and all he would have to do would be to find storage-room and allow the traveller 5 per cent. upon the sales effected. He further said it was readily sold, and that two tons would go directly. After a while he went away to give plaintiff time for reflection. During the interview there was present a customer named Alfred Reed, and when he returned plaintiff's son was also in the shop. When it was stated that the traveller should be sent down without any expense to the plaintiff, the latter asked how it would be should any of the stuff be left. He was told that that was not at all likely, but should he have any on his hands it would be taken back. Myers also quoted figures to show that the transaction would leave a margin of profit to the extent of 6*s.* per hundredweight, and he gave it as his opinion that two tons of the spice would be sold in the first week. After that, he said, there would be an increased demand, and then people could be supplied through him as agent.

Ultimately plaintiff signed a printed form. Certainly, he did not understand that he had to give a bill for payment of

the cattle spice, but it turned out that there was something of the kind on the form. Two days later a collector named Atkins called to say that two tons of the cattle spice were at the station, and he saw it stowed away in the warehouse on plaintiff's premises. Later in the day he reappeared and produced a bill for 54*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* for plaintiff to sign. Plaintiff refused for some time, but in the end he was induced to sign a six-months' bill on condition that it was returned to him within a couple of months, at the end of which period they would have a settlement. Atkins acquiesced, and the bill was signed on that condition. On the 17th of the same month, a Mr. Wallace came as traveller. In the meantime, plaintiff had ascertained that there had been other agents in the town. None of the stuff had been sold, and on the 18th, having consulted his solicitors, he went up to London to see the defendants. There was nothing but a little brass-plate to show whose the premises were, and defendants' room was at the top of a set of chambers. Plaintiff asked for Mr. Myers, and was introduced to Mr. Parker, who admitted he was one of the principals. He told him the firm had got a bill from him by misrepresentation, and he had come to demand it back, and to give notice that the cattle spice must be taken away, otherwise he should charge warehouse room. Plaintiff, among other things, said he had discovered that half-a-dozen persons in the town had been imposed upon as he had. He was assured the stuff was unsaleable at the price; it was not worth 10*s.* a cwt. Parker said he wished he could produce it for 10*s.* He added, however, "I admit it was wrong of Mr. Myers to saddle you with two tons," but at the same time assured plaintiff the article was very good, and expressed the hope that he would not interfere with the traveller sent down, as he had only been six weeks in their employ. In answer to the demand for the return of the bill, Parker said he would write to Myers. Plaintiff called two days later, and again saw Parker, who said he had received a telegram from Myers saying the bill had been paid away. Plaintiff then left with the observation that his solicitors had told him that would be the case. On his return he saw the traveller Wallace, and told him to get the stuff off his premises, adding that he was so disgusted with the whole affair that he did not want his name to be associated with the matter. Notice was afterwards given that the stuff would be sold by auction, and that defendants would be sued. In cross-examination, plaintiff said Mr. Holdsworth sold the cattle spice for him by auction, and it fetched 18*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, or 9*s.* per cwt. After evidence had been called to confirm the allegation of misrepresentation, Mr. Kerr, for the defence, said it was not the fault of the defendant that Myers was not in court; he had done his best to get him there. It was a fact that the cattle spice sold well in the country, though, to be sure, one or two agents, who, like Mr. Conway, had made no effort to sell it, had been disappointed. He proceeded to read the terms of the agreement, and explained that it was the usual printed form and that defendant had kept to it. One of the travellers would be called as a witness, and he would say that, although he was prepared to do all he could to help to sell the spice, Mr. Conway would not render him the slightest assistance, or have anything to do with the matter. Although he had orders sent to him, he would not execute them. It would be impossible to do business if tradesmen were able to repudiate contracts in this way. The agreement was in writing, and the plaintiff signed it with his eyes open; he also gave the bill deliberately and not hurriedly. Mr. Kerr dealt at some length with the alleged misrepresentations. Neville Scott-Parker, the defendant, said he purchased the business of Myers & Co. in July last, and employed Thomas Myers, who had served in the like capacity for five or six years, as his agent. On November 1 he disposed of the business, and a company was formed to carry it on. Defendant gave evidence in support of the plea of his advocate. He was closely cross-examined as to the constitution and prospects of the company, and his answers went to show that there were no effects upon which the plaintiff would have the right to distrain. He (defendant) was quite without means; he had to borrow 3,000*l.* before buying the business in question. There was money owing to him for cattle spice, but he regarded the debts as bad. He had disposed of shares in the company in payment of his own debts, in the proportion of 1,000*l.* worth of shares for 300*l.* value. Much amusement was caused by the production of the prospectus of the company, which promised all sorts of

doubtful things. Defendant had had more than one address since the transaction with Mr. Conway, but he assured Mr. Kershaw he did not often change his lodgings—not more than once in three months. The jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed, together with the costs. It did not appear how plaintiff was to recover the money. It was hinted that he had not been very hopeful as to that, his chief aim being to expose the system by which he had been defrauded, and to warn others.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

PILL-DEALERS.—At the Ryde County Court last week the case of Bell & Son (wholesale chemists, Liverpool) v. G. H. Bennett (general shop keeper, Haylands, near Ryde) was heard after an adjournment. The plaintiffs sued for 3*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, but the defendant alleged that he only ordered 30*s.* worth of medicine. He said enough had been sent to him "to set the whole village in a work." The case had been adjourned to allow the unordered stock to be returned. A member of the plaintiff's firm now attended and said he came because of the lies told in court last time. The defendant had led the Judge to understand that the amount was all for pills, whereas it included magnesia, cough syrup, elixir, and cough lozenges. The goods were had four years ago, and he never heard a word about having sent too much until he commenced the action. He took the order from defendant himself, and he paid 1*l.* and 10*s.* at different times. John Cooper was called by the defendant, and stated that he heard plaintiff say the firm must stand the loss if they had sent too much medicine. He took a pull, and "it nearly put his lights out." (Laughter.) The Judge: Well, you are thoroughly healthy on it. The Judge said he was glad plaintiff had taken the trouble to come in person, as he had been misled. He quite believed his statement, and gave judgment for the amount claimed, with plaintiff's costs from London. How could defendant pay? Defendant: I'm only in a tin-pot way. His Honour: Payment in fourteen days. Defendant: I can't pay in fourteen years. My son is ill through taking cough lozenges. The Judge: If you don't pay plaintiff has his remedy.

LIVERPOOL.

MR. G. D. YATES has just opened a handsomely-fitted shop at 6 Cloughton Five, Oxtou. The whole of the fixtures, bottles, jars, &c., were supplied by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Hanover Street.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.—Mr. Henry Peel, of 97 Mount Pleasant, has purchased the business for many years carried on by Mr. John Flint in Ranelagh Place, opposite the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. Flint retires at an advanced age, and in an extremely bad state of health.

THE FERN-GROVE PHARMACY.—Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., who are fitting up this shop, inform us that our notice of last week is not quite correct. The shop is not yet opened, but will be ready, they think, in two or three weeks. The whole of the work is being executed in selected American walnut.

THE ELECTION.—Liverpool is fortunate in still having a representative on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The result of the election shows unmistakably how unpopular is the high-handed policy, the lavish expenditure, and vaunted disregard of trade interests, dominant of late in high quarters. After all, this election has but little interest for the 10,000 members of the trade who have not yet bowed the knee to the edifice or its rulers at Bloomsbury Square.

SUPPOSED POISONING.—Mrs. Maybrick has been arrested on a charge of poisoning her husband, whose mysterious death was referred to last week. The post-mortem examination of the deceased disclosed symptoms suggestive of poisoning, and the viscera, &c., have been submitted to the county analyst for testing, while the police found a packet of arsenic in a cupboard of the house. Careful inquiries have been made to ascertain from whom the drug was procured, but without success. The packet is not labelled with the name of the seller, and has been sold in contravention of the Pharmacy Act. Mrs. Maybrick is a French Canadian of aristocratic birth, being the daughter of a baron, and a near relative of Mr. Jefferson Davis, late President of the Southern

Confederacy. The deceased gentleman was a merchant, and his brother is a popular composer and singer. His father was for many years clerk of St. Peter's Church.

RAILWAY RATES.—A meeting of the committee appointed by the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held on Friday last to further consider and deal with this subject. Liverpool chemists do not believe in following the advice given at the annual meeting, viz., to trust to the generosity and unexplained reasons of the railway companies. They have no experience in such things, and believe that the proper method is to leave no stone unturned in order to oppose the concession of power to levy extortionate charges, should the companies so please. The suggestion aptly illustrates how little the West-end chemists of the metropolis, or even a president of a great society, knows of the extent to which high charges for carriage operate against the chemist in the provinces. It exemplifies too, the milk-and-water policy adopted in certain quarters when trade interests of importance are concerned, as compared with the energy displayed on a sentimental matter like the curriculum.

MANCHESTER.

THE DANGERS OF "COMFORTING TEATS."—On Tuesday night Mr. F. Price, county coroner, held an inquest concerning the death of Alice, infant daughter of William Watson Wilks, calico-printer's salesman, who resided at 18 Heywood Street, Moss Lane West. The deceased was six months old, and was a fine, healthy child. She was taken to bed by the servant girl about half-past seven o'clock on Monday night, and put in a cot. It had been the habit for several weeks past to give the child a "comforting teat" on going to bed. The teat was fastened with a piece of tape to the framework of the cot. On Mr. Wilks rising at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, he looked at the child, and saw she was very pale in the face. On making a closer examination he saw the tape tightly drawn across the child's neck by the teat having got under its head. Dr. Gordon, who was sent for, found that the child was dead. On being told the circumstances under which the child was found, Dr. Gordon expressed the opinion that the child had been accidentally strangled by the tape. A verdict to that effect was returned by the jury.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

STRANGE REVELATIONS REGARDING A HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday evening Coroner Hoyle held an inquest at the City Police Court on the body of Elizabeth Collins, 15 years of age, who died in a room at the Hospital for Skin Diseases, Blackett Street, on the morning of May 20, from taking strychnine. The evidence of Mary Collins (19) and of Margaret Collins (17), her sisters, showed that until shortly after Christmas they lived with their parents at Byker, when they ran away from home, and took up their residence in a temperance hotel in Newgate Street. A week afterwards they began a life of prostitution, which they continued for two months, when the oldest girl went home, and the younger ones went to reside in the Hospital for Skin Diseases. They had a friend here named Elizabeth Snowden, and they asked the permission of Miss Keenlyside, a niece of the caretaker, to stay with her. This she consented to, permitting the girls to bring men with them, and they continued their immoral life, drinking heavily. Five weeks ago the oldest girl returned to Newcastle, and also stayed at the hospital. On Sunday evening they were all under the influence of drink, and went home to the hospital as usual, the deceased having no one with her. In the course of the evening, and while the men were in the house, the deceased went down to the surgery in an undressed state, and in the presence of her sisters and a gentleman took down a bottle labelled "Liq. strychnine, B.P. Poison," and drank some of the contents. As deceased took the poison she exclaimed, "Look here," and then wrote a letter to some one named "George," after which she said, "I will be dead in five minutes." After what had taken place had been made known, Miss Keenlyside asked Margaret to go downstairs into the surgery and show her the bottle from which deceased had taken the poison, which witness did. Miss Keenlyside then got some castor oil and gave it to deceased. Margaret suggested that a

doctor be procured, and Miss Keenlyside said, "What would a doctor think seeing you here?" (meaning the three girls). Some time after Margaret asked if her sister was any better, and Miss Keenlyside replied that she was. Deceased began to shout again, and Miss Keenlyside went to her, and on returning to the kitchen said it was only the horrors deceased had. A doctor was not sent for. This took place about three o'clock in the morning. The girl died at half-past four. The coroner, in the course of his summing-up, said he believed the institution to be a good one, and that the only anxiety of those connected with it was to benefit the public and carry on the work of the institution purely. He was satisfied that it was far from the wishes of the supporters of the institution that it had been used as a den of infamy. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Miss Keenlyside, who is a woman of about 30, has since been arrested for keeping a disorderly house. She used to get from 1s. to 2s. a night from the poor girls.

OXFORD.

SUICIDE OF PROFESSOR CHANDLER.—As the result of the inquest on Professor Chandler, who was found dead in his rooms at Pembroke College about midday on Thursday of last week, it has transpired that Mr. Fisher, of the University Museum Library, found large quantities of hydrocyanic acid in the deceased's stomach, and there is no doubt that death was due to this poison. The chemist who usually supplied Professor Chandler with chloral, and with many chemicals which he used in photography, in which he was an adept, stated that he had never supplied him with any cyanide of potash. It remains a mystery how Professor Chandler secured this chemical, of which he had evidently swallowed a large quantity.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

TO SAVE EXPENSE.—Mr. Turner, a retired wine merchant, formerly of Axminster, died in this town last week after taking an overdose of a sedative which had been prescribed for him by Dr. Barnes, of Axminster. At an inquest held on May 16, it appeared that, instead of getting a 2-oz. bottle of the sedative as prescribed, the deceased had, to save expense, obtained from the County Drug Company a bottle containing 16 oz. Mr. Albert Tovey, manager of the County Drug Stores, said they did not make up such a large quantity of a sedative for an entire stranger. He knew the professional rubber who fetched the medicine, but did not know that it was for a person who was addicted to drinking. He made up two or three lots for the deceased, the reason given for his having such a large quantity being that it was much cheaper. After the jury had returned a verdict of "Death through misadventure," the coroner said chemists had no right to put into the hands of people such potent poisons in such large quantities. The prescription ought to have been carried out in its integrity and entirety. The chemists in Weston were, as a rule, most particular in carrying out the instructions of medical men, and this rule should always be observed.

[Mr. Tovey writes to the local *Gazette* saying that he has learnt that the prescription had been previously nearly always made up in larger quantities than ordered by the physician by chemists in Taunton and Weston-super-Mare.]

IRELAND.

MR. RODEN JOHNSTON, L.P.S.I., Downpatrick, will shortly open a branch in the same town.

It is proposed to build a dispensary for the district of Castlemartyr, co. Cork; the cost of erection—1,000*l.*—to be borrowed from the Government.

MESSRS. TICHBORNE, DARLEY & PURCELL have secured a patent for the collection and utilising of carbonic acid and other products given off during the process of fermentation.

MESSRS. PIGGOTT & Co., engineers, Birmingham, are about to erect at Belfast a steel covered tank to hold 3,000 tons of petroleum. It is seventy feet in diameter and thirty-three feet deep, and will be constructed according to the most modern design.

MR. JOHN WILKIN, senior compounder to Hamilton, Long & Co., Grafton Street, Dublin, has just passed successfully his second examination for the degree of M.D. Royal University of Ireland.

A LADY is advertising in the local papers for an appointment as compounder or dispenser; and being anxious to get employment in Dublin salary would be regarded as a secondary consideration.

MR. PETER MACARTHUR, dispensing officer at Greyabbey, was last week the recipient of a purse of sovereigns and a handsome album, presented to him by a number of the residents of the district as a mark of their esteem. The name of the Lord Lieutenant heads the list of subscriptions.

THE Irish Local Government Board views with strong disfavour the extravagance of the guardians of the North Dublin Union in purchasing Friedrichshall and other expensive medicinal waters for the use of the pauper inmates; and direct special attention to the fact that less costly and equally effective purgatives can easily be obtained from any local chemist.

DUBLIN druggists adopt some curious methods of attracting attention to their wares, the latest departure being a walking advertisement in the shape of a huge cardboard bottle, inside of which is a man who acts as the motive-power. The contrivance is a really good imitation of the genuine glass article, and is resplendent with announcements of the stock-in-trade of the firm.

ON Monday last at the Celbridge Petty Sessions, a druggist and general dealer named Michael O'Brien, was prosecuted for selling pepper adulterated with 5 per cent. of sand. As, however, the analytical authorities failed at the time of purchase to divide the sample into three parts, as laid down by the Food and Drugs Act, the prosecution was declared invalid, and the summons was accordingly dismissed.

THE "agony column" of a Dublin daily contains an inquiry as to the present whereabouts of Thomas Aicken, a Belfast apothecary, who in 1874 was employed at Cork Street Hospital, Dublin, and is supposed to have migrated thence to Cork. The advertisement is inserted by his brother, Dr. Aicken, of Belfast, who would doubtless be glad if the readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST could put him on the right track.

A RIVAL of the Dublin leper has appeared in the shape of a County Clare woman, who, it is stated, is supported by the charity of a kind-hearted neighbour. *Apropos* of the Dublin leper, it was suggested by the city analyst, Sir Charles Cameron, that accommodation might be provided for the unfortunate man at the expense of the South Dublin Union. The guardians, however, were unable to see their way to adopt the suggestion, so the ultimate destination of the patient is still a matter of conjecture.

At the executive meeting of the Dublin Railway Rates Association held on Wednesday last, some important communications were read, including a letter from the Railway and Canal Traders' Association of London, emphasising the fact that under no circumstances will the Board of Trade receive objections to the proposed classification and maximum rate after June 3, and only those whose objections have been lodged on or before that date will have attention. The railway officials state that the companies have no intention of reducing the maximum rate, and point out that their verbal or written promises have no value unless they take the shape of an alteration in the schedule deposited with the Board of Trade. It was notified that the Board will probably direct hearings in Scotland and Ireland.

STATUS OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.—The lunatic asylum inspector of Clare having stated to the governors of the Clare District Lunatic Asylum that a pharmaceutical chemist was not eligible for the post of apothecary to the asylum, a letter to the governors has been written by direction of the Inspectors of Lunatics at Dublin, stating that the matter having been reviewed, and the opinion of the Solicitor-General obtained thereon, it appears that by statute a registered pharmaceutical chemist may be appointed to a district asylum, as apothecary, by the Board of Governors.

It is, however, to be understood that pharmaceutical chemists so appointed cannot in any way prescribe or administer medicine of themselves, unless they have a medical diploma. As the selection rests solely with the governors, they, in the exercise of their discretion, can recommend for the approval of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, an assistant to the resident medical superintendent, who can compound the medicines for domestic purposes in addition to his other duties. Apothecaries have no retiring pensions or claims.

SCOTLAND.

DUMFRIES.

INFIRMARY DRUG SUPPLIES.—The account of the Inverness Infirmary drug contracts has been read here with great interest, as the rivalry here in regard to the supply of drugs is local. The infirmary authorities advertised for contracts, and two Dumfries houses offered to supply drugs at 5 per cent. off Raimes, Clark & Co.'s list prices, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. off patents and druggists' sundries; but another stepped in with an offer of $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. all round, which was too tempting to refuse. The "stores" had nothing to do with this cutting scheme.

EDINBURGH.

MR. MUNRO, 51 Nicholson Street, is removing his place of business to 91 in the same street.

MR. M. H. HUTCHINSON has closed his shop in Duke Street, Leith, and retains the one he more recently acquired in Gorgie Road.

THE good position which Mr. Watt occupied at the Council election has given much satisfaction in Scotland. We predicted before his first election to the Council that he would prove an able acquisition to that body. It is gratifying to find him so well appreciated.

MR. CARTEIGHE'S appearance at the bottom of the list of those elected was a surprise. The mention of his name, it is true, is to some as the waving of a red flag to a bull; yet by many, and especially the younger race of pharmacists, he is regarded with admiration.

ANTIPYRIN is not an article to be indiscriminately used, as it apparently is by the public at the present time. A well-known photographer in town took 10 grains of it a few days ago to his own prescription, and it brought on a state of collapse which very nearly did for him. The symptoms were similar to those which might have been induced by exposure to severe cold. There was faintness, and the features became blue. The dose was taken, it appears, when there was comparatively little food in the stomach.

THE stock and fittings belonging to the trust estate of Mr. Allan, Argyle Place, were sold by auction in the shop on Friday last. There was a large attendance of chemists, and several members of the public were on the outlook for bargains. Competition was pretty keen in some cases, and most articles brought about as much as they were really worth. The fittings were sold for 120*l.*, and were bought by the Scottish Drug Depot (Limited). It appears there is some prospect of the said depot reopening the shop as one of their branches.

GLASGOW.

MR. CARTEIGHE'S position on the poll is regarded here as a condemnation of the curriculum policy pursued by him, and it is a surprise to some that he got in at all.

SHIPS' MEDICINES.—It is stated that the two principal "cutters" have sent in estimates for the supply of medicines for ships to all the shipping firms in the city. Nearly every druggist in the place is hanging out a shingle with the statement, "Shipping supplied." Notwithstanding the advance in prices of Beecham's pills by the makers, they are still sold at $9\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* here.

FRIVOLITY.—A Yorkshire chemist, writing a complimentary letter to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., says: "There is always a steady demand for your elegant preparations. I think you have made a real advance in pharmacy, or (may I say?) steered a new course over the pharma sea."

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE JURIES, it is announced, will on June 2 organise and begin their work of deciding upon prize awards.

A GRAND "FÊTE DE NUIT" is to be given on June 1 at the exhibition, all the installations being expected to be completed by that time. The entrance-fee will be 5*fr.*, or, rather, five tickets, which is not quite the same thing, since "tickets," as many call them, are offered at 6*d.* a piece.

ALKALI GONE TO FISHES.—Nancy papers relate that last week a dyke in the Solvay Company's works at Dombasle-sur-Meurthe broke down, and let into the Meurthe River over 100 cubic mètres of an alkaline mixture. For twenty miles below the water turned milk-white, and all the fish died.

A NEW EMBLEM FOR VETERINARIANS.—In 1887 a Ministerial order allowed army veterinary doctors to wear on their collars the golden serpents and mirror, the usual emblems of the healing art. But the army physicians and pharmacists, who, until then, had alone enjoyed the privilege, emphatically protested. To stop recriminations the Minister of War has decided that henceforth veterinary doctors shall wear as an emblem two sage branches with fasces and a pike between, all in silver embroidery.

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY AT THE EXPOSITION, it is easy to foresee, will not be so thoroughly represented as some other branches, unless the unfinished sections turn out better than can apparently be expected. Not that the exhibits, such as they are, are not interesting and meritorious, but in general there are too few of them. The same is true of the British section in the industrial galleries. What there is of chemical exhibits is very good, but there are not enough of them. Too many important firms are remarkable by their absence. Among those present, the display attracting most attention, probably, is Messrs. Johnson & Matthey's collection of platinum and allied metals. They have a platinum still which will concentrate 10 tons of sulphuric acid a day, and is valued at 80,000*fr.* But of no less interest to the chemist are their specimens of the iridio-platinum alloy supplied to the Metrical Commission, also iridium, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, and, lastly, the dreaded osmium, held in a stout glass-stoppered bottle for safety's sake. Henry Wiggin & Co., of Birmingham, have a good show of nickel and cobalt, both the metals and the salts, also lead and other ores. The Eglinton Chemical Company, of Glasgow, exhibit a full assortment of chromates, some in very large crystals; not only can one see there metallic chromium, but also crystallised chromic acid, and its combinations with ammonia, soda, potassa, and strontia, as well as the green oxide. The Millburn Chemical Company also have a full line of chromium compounds worthy of notice. The alkali trade is represented by the Oldbury Alkali Works with specimens of sulphur, and Brunner, Mond & Co. with alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates. The Clayton Aniline Company, of Manchester, present a tasteful show of dye-chemicals, with silk and velvet specimens demonstrating the various shades. To represent pharmacy proper we find Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. with a fine collection of the tabloids and other medicinal products which they have made so popular in Great Britain; Oppenheimer Brothers & Co., of London, with a large assortment of neatly-put-up articles of the miscellaneous character usually sold over the counter; and Thomas Christy, of London, with an interesting collection of new drugs and rare medicinal plants. If to the foregoing we add the very fine assortment of surgical, dental, and veterinary instruments, trusses, and medical electro-magnetic machines displayed by Joseph Gray & Son, of Sheffield, and the exhibit of the Crown Colour Works, of Glasgow, we have about all the exhibits in the British Section yet on view which especially concern chemists. It would be only a waste of time to attempt anything like a detailed report of these exhibits yet, but it would be unjust not to remark that the chemical industries are much scattered all over the exposition. Not only have they places in each national section of the industrial galleries, some of which sections are as yet barely accessible to the public, but many pharmaceutical exhibits

have been, for unknown reasons, sent to the unfinished Liberal Arts sections; and, again, not to speak of pavilions in the grounds, there is near the western end of the Machinery Hall a large space marked on the plans "Chemical Arts," which contains for the present nothing that looks like chemistry, unless it be a machine for making artificial silk from gun-cotton. The process, which was described about a year since in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, consists in forcing through fine glass-tubes a thick solution of gun-cotton, which is first passed through water, next through a denitrating bath, and finally dyed. The material worked before the public looks very handsome, and the process and machine most interesting; but really all that is not sufficient to represent the chemical arts. In a few weeks, perhaps, the story will be different.

Trade Notes.

THE publishers of the "Dictionary of Photography" inform us that it is published at 2s. 6d., not 3s. 6d. as stated in our note on the book.

MR. T. MABEN, of Hawick, has planned a "reference prescription book" of a neat size, for the use of medical men who wish to write prescriptions for the chemist to dispense. It gives them the opportunity of retaining a few slight memoranda of the case and of the treatment. The books are priced at 2d. each.

MESSRS. LINDSEY & SONS, truss-makers, &c., of Ludgate Hill, say it is not correct to say, as we did last week, that they have opened a branch business at Oxford. They have purchased the old-established business of the late Mr. G. J. Neill, surgical-instrument dealer, &c., in that city, and have also taken over the agency for Oxford and district of Messrs. Pickard & Curry's optical surgeons' specialities.

THE Southampton Drug Company (Limited) and the Southern Drug Company (Limited), of Bournemouth, which have been worked in connection, have been amalgamated under section 161 of the Companies Act, 1862, and all the businesses of the two companies will, in future, be carried on under the name of the Southern Drug Company (Limited).

CRICHTON'S OIL COMPANY (LIMITED), importers of Russian petroleum, &c., are constructing tanks at Lawe, South Shields, capable of containing 25,000 barrels. Safety has been provided for by the construction of an immense oil-proof concrete basin on the level, capable of meeting any contingency, even though tanks and stores should be involved in sudden and complete disaster. This basin will probably hold over 5,000,000 gallons, without endangering the river by any overflow.

MESSRS. CHARLES SOUTHWELL & CO., of Dockhead, S.E., are going in for an extensive line of summer beverages suitable for chemists' sale. Their fruit syrups are not only of very fine flavour, but are put up in white glass bottles which show their tints and clearness very effectively. They also supply tins of Persian sherbet, and a ginger-beer powder. Of the latter, two teaspoonfuls mixed in a tumblerful of water yields a slightly effervescent beverage resembling very closely in appearance and flavour the old-fashioned ginger beer, except that in Messrs. Southwell's product the ginger aroma is much more apparent. Granular effervescent citro-tartrate and a lime-juice cordial are also among Messrs. Southwell's products.

MESSRS. HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, of 5 Coleman Street, have made a considerable improvement in the monthly price-list issued by them. They have increased its size from 20 to 32 pages, and this has enabled them to introduce into their list a great number of the more unusual drugs, chemicals, or preparations. It is the quotations for out-of-the-way articles which are specially serviceable to the retail chemist. The same firm, we notice, have recently introduced among medical men and others an Italian natural mineral water called the "Saint Marco Lithia Water." This comes to this country with high credentials as a remedial agent in gout, rheumatism, gravel, and allied complaints. It has only a slightly saline taste, and Messrs. Hearon & Co. inform us that its use is being rapidly taken up in this country.

MR. JOHN MILNE, of Ladywell, S.E., has submitted to us samples of the surgical dressings manufactured by him. These include all the commonly-used antiseptic appliances now required for perfect Listerian treatment, such as Alembroth, boracic, carbolic, iodoform, and salicylic cottons, ganzes, and bandages, as well as towels, protectives, ligatures, and sutures of an aseptic nature. These are excellent manufactures, which chemists will find advantageous to bring under the notice of medical men; to assist this department of business Mr. Milne supplies a nice sample box for placing on the counter, which contains a specimen of each article. Another very useful article which he has introduced is a first field-dressing, designed by Surgeon-Major U. J. Bourke. This consists of a wound-pad of Alembroth cotton and ganze, with a bandage attached; it is in itself a complete dressing, and as such is specially convenient and useful for ambulance work. Each dressing is enclosed with a safety pin in a waterproof cover.

Personalities.

MR. E. S. INSULL, chemist, has been re-elected churchwarden of St. Luke's Church, Hanley.

MR. F. J. BRETT, of Leicester, has purchased, through the trustee, the stock-in-trade of Mr. J. P. Phillips, of Staveley, near Chesterfield.

MR. H. B. PARE, of Bolton, has purchased the business of Mr. Whitlamsmith, of Haslingden, and will carry it on as a branch. Mr. T. Tomlinson, of Manchester, valued for the vendor, and Mr. F. J. Brett, of Leicester, for the buyer.

IRVING BISHOP, the mind-reader, who has lately died, was, when a small boy, a dispenser of soda water behind the counter of Hadnott's chemist's shop in Broadway, New York.

WE understand that Mr. E. Bage, of the firm of Felton, Grimwade & Co., of Melbourne, is on his way to Europe, where he proposes to make a lengthened stay on account of his health.

MR. C. H. SOUTHWELL, pharmaceutical chemist, 16 Strait Bargate, Boston, Lincolnshire, sends us a well-illustrated "Concise Guide to Boston," which he has prepared, and which gives a good idea of that interesting old town.

MR. W. V. WRIGHT, 25 Broadway, Hammersmith, wishes us to explain that he is not the Mr. Wright referred to in our last week's report as a member of a firm fined at the Hammersmith Police Court under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in respect of some tincture of rhubarb, nor has he (Mr. W. V. Wright) any connection with that firm.

MR. LAMPLUGH, chemist, Harford Street, Mile End Road, has obtained at the County of London Sessions 125% from the Vestry of Mile End, who have taken his premises for street improvements, as compensation for the loss of his interest in the premises and injury to his business in consequence of having to remove. Only seven months remained of his lease.

HE ADVERTISED IN THIS JOURNAL.—Mr. Goodman is a dentist, and he had six rooms at 41 Ludgate Hill, which he held on a lease for twelve years at 235% per annum. Although the business was only established in 1885, a net profit of 2,940% was made in 1888. The profit for three years was 7,800%. At the Guildhall on Wednesday the Recorder and a special jury sat to consider what compensation should be paid to Mr. Goodman by the Commissioners of Sewers for taking his premises for the widening of Ludgate Hill, and he was awarded 3,264%.

MRS. SCHARLIEB, who has taken the M.D. degree at the London University, is the first woman to receive that diploma. Mrs. Scharlieb took the London M.B. and B.S. in 1883, and went to Madras to work among the natives. Thence she returned two years ago, and now holds the appointment of physician to the out-patients of the new hospital for women, Marylebone Road, joint lecturer on forensic medicine to the London School of Medicine for Women, and Queen's lecturer to the National Association of Nurses.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

ON Monday, May 13, a special meeting of the Council of this Society was held at their rooms, No. 11 Harcourt Street, Dublin, at three o'clock, for the purpose of considering a report of the result of a conference held on May 7 between the Law Committee of the Council and representatives of the Chemists and Druggists' Association of Ireland as to the

PROPOSED PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Present:—The President, Mr. James E. Brunner, M.A. (in the chair); the Vice-President, Mr. Draper; Messrs. Allen, Baxter (of Coleraine), Merrin, Doran, Sumner (of Cork), McCormack, Beggs, Wells, Hodgson, Grindley, and Hayes.

The report from the Conference was as follows:—

In re PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Memorandum of Conference held May 7, 1889, between Law Committee of the Council and Representatives of the Chemists and Druggists' Association.

After prolonged discussion, it was agreed to recommend to the respective bodies represented that the Bill, as amended in December last, be adopted with the following modifications:—

Clause 4.—The title of the new grade to be "Registered Druggist," except in the cases of persons in business as principals prior to January 1, 1888, who are to be styled "Chemists and Druggists."

Clause 5.—Chemists and druggists in business as principals, and their assistants of seven years' standing, before January 1, 1888, to be registered without examination. All others to be examined.

A registered druggist to serve *two* years as assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist, besides complying with other usual conditions, to entitle him to present himself for the examination of pharmaceutical chemists.

The PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for attending in such numbers. I regret having so soon to call a special meeting again; but this is a most important meeting, and every day is valuable to us at present. Those of you who were here on last Monday week are aware—and those who were not here have doubtless read in the report—that when we separated we did not know whether the intended Conference would come off or not. Two or three days afterwards we heard that Sir James Haslett would make an effort to come to town. On hearing that, I called a meeting of the Law Committee, which took place last Tuesday. The Law Committee were pretty fully represented, only Mr. Evans, who is away from home, being absent. The Chemists and Druggists' Association was represented by four gentlemen from Belfast and four belonging to Dublin. We did not go through the whole of the proposed Bill, but deemed it sufficient to discuss the points in dispute. The two main points on which there were

DIFFERENCES OUTSTANDING

between the Council and the chemists and druggists were, first, the educational test which was to be imposed on those who were to be registered under the new Bill; and, secondly, the title that those registered persons were to have. After a very full discussion, the representatives of the chemists and druggists maintaining their views very strongly, it came to be a question as to whether they would give way on the titles question or the educational test. So far as I am concerned, I would very much rather that they had given way on the educational test; but they would not. Rather than do so, they gave way as to the title to be given to those who should be registered after January 1, 1888. They maintained very strongly—and it is not for me to say now whether their argument is good or bad—that those who were in business before the passing of the Act of 1875, and those who were allowed to go into business afterwards through failure on the part of the Society to enforce the provisions of that Act, up to January 1, 1888, having called themselves "chemists and druggists" during that period, had a vested right to

that title, and that it should be continued to them. The agreement that was come to—subject to confirmation by the Council—was that those who were entitled to be registered up to January 1, 1888, should be registered as "chemists and druggists," and that all others should be registered afterwards as "druggists." On the other hand, it was agreed that all who were in business before January 1, 1888, should be entitled to be registered without any examination, but that all those who went into business after that date, and also all apprentices and assistants, for the future should, in order to get on the register, be subjected to a modified educational test.

A NEW POINT,

which did not enter into the arrangements of last year, had reference to assistants who were in business before 1875 and up to 1888. It was contended that assistants who had been some time in business at the date 1888 should be entitled to stand on the same footing, as regarded their right to be registered, as those who were actually in business during the same period.

The claim was admitted by the committee to be a fair one, and it was agreed to recommend that persons who had, prior to January, 1888, served seven years as assistants—and apprenticeship was considered to be included in the seven years—should be entitled to be registered without examination, but only as "druggists," as they had no vested interest in the other title. The only other point conceded by the representatives of the chemists and druggists was as to the time a druggist should serve in order to entitle him to be

REGISTERED AS A PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

The amendment of last year was that after one year's service to a pharmaceutical chemist or licentiate apothecary, and upon compliance with all the other regulations in force regarding examinations he should be entitled to present himself for examination as a pharmaceutical chemist.

MR. BEGGS: Was the Law Committee unanimous about these points?

THE PRESIDENT: They agreed, pending the confirmation of them by the Council.

MR. WELLS said he was sorry so soon to show

A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF OPPOSITION,

but he was very much surprised when he received the notice calling that meeting, and accompanying memorandum. It would be remembered by every gentleman present at the Law Committee that before they met those gentlemen at all, it was distinctly stated that, as regarded anything that should be discussed or talked of, they should be bound to nothing whatever.

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly.

MR. WELLS: And then, as soon as the meeting of the Law Committee was over, we discussed these matters pretty largely as you have stated. Sir James Haslett was told that you and a large number of members of the Council were very strong as to the educational test, and did not see your way to giving way upon it. Sir James Haslett said they would not give way either. We then passed from that without any definite settlement. We then took up the matter of the titles, and I opposed the granting of the title "chemist and druggist" to them. You then said, Would they not give way on one of those two points? and you said you would do your utmost with the Council to get them to give up the educational test if they would give up the title.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Most emphatically not.

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly not.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: That is a direct misstatement.

THE PRESIDENT: The way in which I put it to Sir James Haslett was this: Here are two points on which we differ. It is useless for me to go to the Council unless we can come to a compromise with respect to them. On which of them are you inclined to give way? After considerable discussion, the sense of the arrangement made was, as I understood, what is printed here.

MR. WELLS: Well, allow me to proceed. I am under the impression—and I think I will be backed up—that we never came to any agreement that we would recommend what is here. I would not agree to it, and I did not. I opposed the granting of the title of chemist to them. According to what

is here they have given up neither the one point nor the other. Mr. HAYES very fully laid the matter before them, saying that the Council were not unanimous, but that if they would give way on the titles question we would see our way to give way on the other point. I say that before we left this room the other side did not agree to anything, for Sir James Haslett distinctly said, "We have behind our backs the chemists and druggists."

The PRESIDENT: Certainly; and so had we this Council behind our backs. That is why we are here to-day.

Mr. WELLS: And he also said that the chemists and druggists of the North would not give way on the question of the titles.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: You seem to forget that we are here to consider those things which were only provisionally accepted by the Law Committee.

Mr. WELLS: With all respect to you, they were not agreed to by the Law Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: You never raised a dissentient voice against them. We all fought as hard as we could; but we let them go away under the impression that we would recommend these things to the Council to-day.

The PRESIDENT: You are raising an absurd point. I distinctly said to Sir James Haslett, before the proceedings commenced, that anything that we did would be subject to consideration and confirmation by the Council; and the reply of Sir James Haslett was, that if the Law Committee held themselves open in that way the representatives of the chemists and druggists would hold themselves equally open to lay the conclusions come to before their constituents, so as to give them their veto, just as the Council has its veto if it does not approve of what was done. If you dispute the accuracy of what is on the memorandum it is a different thing.

Mr. WELLS: I do, most emphatically.

The PRESIDENT: But the Council are not yet bound by anything that occurred the other day.

UNDERSTOOD IT DIFFERENTLY.

Mr. HAYES: Perhaps I may be able to reconcile the difference of opinion on this matter. When I looked at this memorandum I at once saw that there was a mistake in it. (Hear, hear.) If the gentlemen who waited on us were to see it they would say that the Council were giving them far more than they asked for.

The PRESIDENT: In what respect?

Mr. HAYES: It says, with respect to clause 4, that the title of the new grade is to be "registered druggist," except in the case of persons in business as principals prior to January 1, 1888, who are to be styled "chemists and druggists." That was not what we agreed to. The deputation understood that we would only give the title "chemist and druggist" to persons who were in business up to 1875.

The PRESIDENT: I am open to correction; but the impression on my mind is that it was what is in the memorandum.

Mr. ALLEN: That is my impression, too.

Mr. WELLS: Mr. Hayes has taken the view that I do.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It would be uncandid on my part if I did not say that my impression is that the President misconceived that matter.

Mr. ALLEN: My recollection is that we agreed to register all up to January 1, 1888, as "chemists and druggists." I went away with that distinct impression on my mind.

Mr. MERRIN: I went away with the impression that it was 1875.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I do not think any report from that meeting comes before us officially at all. I, for one, did not enter into the discussion with the intention of binding myself to anything.

Mr. HAYES: I do not think any of us bound ourselves to anything; but there was a tacit understanding that the deputations would recommend their respective societies to adopt the principles that we laid down; and we, as far as we could, pledged ourselves—I know I did—to endeavour to induce the Council to adopt those principles.

Mr. BEGGS: Is not this a very important matter to be brought forward at a day's notice? Will we get legislation this year if these recommendations are passed?

Mr. MERRIN: No; we will not.

The PRESIDENT: That is begging the question.

Mr. HAYES: We all agree that it should be done as quickly as possible. Have you the draft Bill?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. HAYES: Do not you think we should go through it?

The PRESIDENT: That is the course I propose to take.

Mr. BEGGS: Would it not be better to print and circulate the Bill first amongst the members outside who have not seen it? I for one certainly object to a matter like this being sprung on the meeting.

Mr. MERRIN: I have not seen the draft of the Bill either.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any member of the Council who is not familiar with the amendments that we adopted last December? [No answer.]

Mr. WELLS: Have we any letter from these gentlemen? We are now going to discuss this matter, and they may afterwards write saying that they will not agree.

Mr. HAYES: I think we should look at the matter calmly. We are all anxious to come to a point. Sir James Haslett said it was not likely that we would be able to press the Bill through this year; at the same time we agreed that we would endeavour to do so—that we would call the Council together and put matters into such a shape as to endeavour to have it done.

Mr. BEGGS: At the last meeting we were told that we should put our dignity in our pocket and meet those Belfast gentlemen, and we said that we would not, and consequently they came to us.

The PRESIDENT: There was no such expression used at this table as

"PUTTING OUR DIGNITY IN OUR POCKET."

In order to arrive at something I propose that we should go through the Bill clause by clause. If you think you are not ready to do that, simply say so.

Mr. HODGSON: It will take a very long time for us to go through all the clauses.

The PRESIDENT: Some of the clauses are word for word the same as those in our Bill of last year.

Mr. HAYES: Has not the principle of the Bill been adopted, except as to a few clauses? Let us come to a conclusion on those clauses and then adopt the rest of the Bill. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the title "chemist and druggist" is to expire in 1875 or not until 1888.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he thought the memorandum should be modified as to clause 4.

The PRESIDENT:—Then as to clause 4, the memorandum will read: "The title of the new grade to be 'Registered Druggist,' except in the cases of persons in business as principals prior to the passing of the principal Act, who are to be styled 'Chemists and Druggists.'" I would be glad to hear any discussion on this.

Mr. BEGGS: I propose that the discussion be adjourned until the Bill is printed.

Mr. WELLS: What is the advantage of hurrying the matter?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: We are bound to give these gentlemen of Belfast and Dublin some reply.

Mr. HODGSON: The matter has been quite long enough before us, and we ought to deal with it at once.

Mr. WELLS: The President sent me a copy of the Bill on Saturday afternoon, but I have not gone through it.

Mr. BEGGS moved—

That the proposed new Bill be printed and circulated amongst the members, and considered at the next monthly meeting by the Council, and that no discussion take place on the Bill to-day.

Mr. MERRIN seconded the above, which was put and negatived by 8 votes to 5.

Mr. HODGSON moved that only the clauses of the Bill that had been submitted by the Law Committee be gone into.

Mr. HAYES seconded the above, which was carried by a majority.

The PRESIDENT again asked did anyone wish to speak to the modified recommendation as to clause 4.

Mr. BAXTER: You have altered the date from 1888 to 1875?

The PRESIDENT: Yes. That appears to be the impression of the majority. Has anyone any objection to that? There should be a separate register for those "chemists and druggists." In order to prevent confusion, and the possibility of

a "registered druggist" calling himself a "registered chemist and druggist," it will be necessary to have two separate registers.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I wish to record my impression of what happened at the meeting of the Law Committee. It was this—that all were to be "registered druggists," but that we had no power to interfere with the title of the men who were in business prior to 1875, to be called "chemists and druggists."

Mr. WELLS: If they are registered as "chemists and druggists," is there any possibility of their claiming to be dispensers?

The PRESIDENT: Certainly not. My proposition to have a second register for chemists and druggists is simply to prevent confusion by having a list of these chemists and druggists, so that no other person can assume that title. Besides, it will help to smooth down the opposition that we must be prepared to meet.

Mr. WELLS: Would it not do as well to register them as "registered druggists"?

The PRESIDENT: If they are to have a right to the title we had better give it to them in full.

Mr. HAYES: It would be against ourselves as a registering body not to have the title that they claim put down for them.

The President then put the amended recommendation as to clause 4 of the proposed Bill, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT said the recommendation as to clause 5 was that chemists and druggists in business as principals, and their assistants of seven years' standing before January 1, 1888, should be registered without examination, and that all others should be examined. The original contention of the representatives of the chemists and druggists was that all who should be in business at the time of the passing of the intended Act should be registered without examination. Sir James Haslett said that

PARLIAMENT WOULD NOT GIVE THE COUNCIL POWER

to examine men who were in business before the date of the passing of the intended Act; but he (the President) did not admit that contention, because he believed that if the parties were unanimous on the subject Parliament would give the Council power to impose such conditions with respect to the registration of men who were at present not entitled to be registered as the Council could show good grounds for. However, the chemists and druggists had allowed that examination should go back to January 1, 1888, on the ground that the attempt to legislate commenced in 1888, and that the Council could fairly claim the right to examine any men who had gone into business since. With regard to "assistants of seven years' standing," it was agreed that those words should include apprenticeship, but that the seven years should have been passed before January 1, 1888.

Mr. WELLS: I will not vote for this; I think it is hardly fair. You have men whose rights have been preserved to them, and you have a lot of gentlemen who have gone into business since, and who have no rights whatever. You propose to let these men have a title without examination. I think that every man who is to be registered should undergo an examination. You were very strong yourself on the subject the other day. It is a very modified examination, and people not able to pass it should not be allowed to retail poisons. Those people have, in our opinion, been breaking the law, and they will be getting off very easily by being registered on passing such an examination. There is no use in thinking that we are unanimous about this. A body of pharmaceutical chemists are

DETERMINED, IF THIS CLAUSE IS PASSED, TO OPPOSE the Bill, so that you may put out of the question the idea of getting a Bill this year at all.

The PRESIDENT: Does any other gentleman wish to say anything on this? Of course there is a great deal in what Mr. Wells says; and if we could have everything our own way, instead of being obliged to meet our opponents and agree with them in the gate, I for one would rather have held out for the educational test than for the title, which is not a matter of importance. However, it was not to be. It was put to our opponents, as a matter of compromise, to say on which point they would give way. On that as to title

they gave way; on this they held their ground. I am not prepared to sacrifice everything by holding out, and am therefore satisfied to accept the alteration as agreed to the other day.

Mr. HAYES: Sir James Haslett said that if we go to Parliament for retrospective powers on this point we would be throwing our money into the sea.

The PRESIDENT: I think we could get them.

Mr. WELLS: If we could get them as far back as 1888, could we not go farther back?

The PRESIDENT: The attempt to legislate commenced in 1888, and anyone who went into business after January 1 in that year did so with his eyes open and conscious of the danger that he incurred.

Mr. MERRIN: I think it would be enough to register the principals, without the assistants.

The PRESIDENT: If we were a House of Commons ourselves we could do a great many things; but we are not in that position, and, what is more, we are on the

WEAKER SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY.

It must be ended sooner or later, or the Society cannot carry on.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: No argument was left unused to Sir James Haslett in favour of getting some educational test, however slight, but he did not take it as a matter personal to themselves, but as a parliamentary matter entirely.

Mr. HODGSON: This clause is one on which the chemists and druggists are firm. We must either accept or decline it, and if we decline it I take it that the whole negotiation is up.

The President then put the clause as recommended by the Law Committee, and it was approved by eight votes to five.

The PRESIDENT: The next point is one on which there is no controversy. The chemists and druggists have admitted that there should be two years' apprenticeship to a pharmaceutical chemist. They objected to the title "apprentice," but agreed to that of "assistant." Practically speaking, I do not think there will be such a thing as an apprentice, for men intending to be registered druggists will not go as apprentices. In the amendment agreed upon last year the time fixed upon was only one year. I take it that there is no difference of opinion about this.

The recommendation was unanimously approved of.

The PRESIDENT: On going through this draft Bill, for the purpose of making a few alterations necessary to bring it into unison with the recommendations, I found that clauses 10 and 11 of our Bill, which gave us the annual fee of 10s. 6d., were omitted from it. That subject was very fully discussed by me with Sir James Haslett in Belfast. I told him that we

COULD NOT DO WITHOUT THAT 10s. 6d.,

as an annual income was essential. I was so absolutely certain that the clause was still part of the Bill that I did not raise the point the other day. I have written to Sir James Haslett saying that I suppose the omission of the clause is an oversight.

Mr. WELLS: I thought that is what we are having the Bill for.

Mr. DORAN: Is there any intention of asking the Government to undertake prosecutions as they do in Germany and elsewhere?

The PRESIDENT: No. It has been suggested that the Government should be asked to impose a licensing fee; but that would be only offering them a white elephant, for it would only bring in 200l. or 300l. a year, and would involve them in very considerable expense.

Mr. DORAN: As the public are protected by the Society, I think the Government ought to bear the cost of doing it.

Mr. WELLS: I think the Bill ought to be printed before the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. HAYES: No doubt we could not accept the Bill at all unless we get the fee.

The PRESIDENT: Certainly not. I told Sir James Haslett and Mr. Boyd so. It is possible that when we get before committee in Parliament it will be knocked off, and then we must claim a *quid pro quo* in other fees.

Mr. HAYES: In order to save time I suggest that the Pre-

sident, the Vice-President, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Wells go through the Bill, and make the necessary verbal alterations in it before it is printed.

MR. WELLS: Of course to come before the Council afterwards.

THE PRESIDENT: Time is of the greatest importance, and we were merely to order the Bill to be printed as it is and brought up at the next meeting it would have to be reprinted afterwards, and in the meantime we might find that a Bill without any alterations had been introduced into the House of Commons.

MR. HAYES: In doing that, will you introduce into the Bill you get printed, and a copy of which you will send to our friends in Belfast, those money clauses?

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: And in the meantime you will communicate to the chemists and druggists the acceptance of the other clauses by the Council?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I would ask the Council to pass a special resolution that clauses 10 and 11, relating to the annual fee, should be reintroduced.

On the motion of Mr. Hayes, seconded by Mr. Allen, a resolution was passed declaring that it was absolutely essential that those clauses should be reinstated in the Bill.

The Council then adjourned.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY RATES.

THE secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the committee of wholesale druggists, appointed by the Chemical Trade Section of the Chamber, has given notice of objection to certain parts of the proposed new railway rates and classifications, and has lodged the following specified objections with the Board of Trade:—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Drugs* in boxes, crates, or hampers under Class 4. It is now proposed to place *Drugs* under Class 5. There is no justification for this proposed alteration. *Drugs and Chemicals* in hampers and cases average in value about 70s. per cwt., as shown by an examination of the books of members of the committee. They are composed, to a large extent, of articles in Classes C, 1, 2, 3, and 4. In Class C such as alum, bicarbonate of soda. In Class 1 such as bichromate of potash, pearl ashes, sugar of lead, orange-peel. In Class 2 such as borax, carbonate of ammonia, chlorate of potash, nutgalls. In Class 3 such as aniseeds, cream of tartar, vaseline, boracic and oxalic acids. In Class 4 such as citric, tartaric, and carboic acids, honey, cod-liver and olive oils, medicinal seeds.

Drugs and chemicals are packed in hampers, &c., by experienced packers of glassware, who do nothing else.

Claims for breakage are of rare occurrence, and invariably for small amounts, and they do not, when made, exceed on the average the proportion of 1s. for each 100l. worth of goods carried, as shown by the books of the members of the committee.

The value of goods in the proposed Class 4 is from 40s. to 150s. Cardamoms, 140s. per cwt.; annatto, 84s.; Aloes (*Barbadoes*), 20s.; carboic acid (*pure*), 130s.; citric acid, 150s.; honey, 35s.; lard, 56s.; raspberries, 30s.; tartaric acid, 135s.; verdigris, 90s. Total, 870s. Equals, average per cwt., 87s.

Moreover, the drug trade would be at a great disadvantage as compared with drysalters, who trade in many articles similarly classified.

Further, it must not be lost sight of that the druggist's business is unique in requiring that his goods shall be securely packed in green glass bottles and earthenware jars, and so considerable a proportion do these packages form (which when empty are classed in Classes 1 and 3) that their average weight is at least 25 per cent. of the whole consignment.

On all these grounds we object to the proposed alteration whereby drugs and chemicals will be removed from Class 4 to Class 5.

EMPTYES.—The business of the druggist necessitates the use of bottles and jars for liquids and solids: these are in

the main so different from those used by other trades, that they could rarely be sold by the retail druggists for other purposes. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that every facility for their return to the wholesale druggist be given. The empty returns consist almost entirely of "dirty glass bottles and earthenware jars," packed in hampers or cases. "New bottles and earthenware jars" are carried in Classes 1 and 3; and we see no reason why the present charges for empties should not be maintained. The injustice of putting empties in Class 5 is further shown by the fact that each consignment of empties never amounts to 560 lbs. in weight, and therefore comes under the head of "Small Packages," for which the proposed maximum charges would in many instances far exceed the actual value of the empties, and thus render their return impracticable.

Moreover, the bulk of druggists' empties are packages containing bottles and earthenware jars, and are therefore very heavy for their bulk in comparison to the packing-cases returned by other traders.

We, therefore, object to the proposed classification of druggists' empties under Class 5.

AMMONIA, LIQUID.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Ammonia, liquid*, in bottles and hampers under Class 4; in bottles in cases without lids under Class 4; in bottles in cases with lids under Class 3; in glass carboys under Class 5. It is now proposed to place *Ammonia, liquid*, packed as above, in Class 5 *unconditionally*.

When *Ammonia, liquid*, is packed in glass bottles of half-gallon capacity, in which a large portion of the trade is carried on, the glass bottle (classified now when empty in Class 1) forms at least 40 per cent. of the weight of the total consignment. The risk of breakage is comparatively small, and, being of low value, the transfer of this article from Class 3 to Class 5 will be a great hardship to the drug and chemical trade.

Glass carboys may reasonably be placed in a high class from the greater risk of breakage.

Some of the industries having vast capital sunk in plant, are working by processes which have no chance of success except by the utilisation of their waste products (of which *Ammonia, liquid*, is one), and need all the facilities for trade that can possibly be given.

We, therefore, object to the proposed unconditional classification of *Ammonia, liquid*, under Class 5, and consider that it should remain classed as at present.

GLYCERINE.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Glycerine* in glass carboys under Class 5; in tins under Class 5; in crates under Class 4; in cases (*in tins*) under Class 3. It is now proposed to place *Glycerine*, packed as above, under Class 5.

We consider the present Class 3 rate is sufficient for this article when it is securely packed in tins contained in strong cases, and is, therefore, not liable to be easily damaged. This substance is now largely used for a variety of purposes, and the advance to a fifth-class rate would undoubtedly check trade in so useful an article, of which the value is only about 60l. per ton. We, therefore, object to the proposed unconditional classification of *Glycerine* under Class 5, and consider that it should be placed under Class 3.

CRUDE GLYCERINE.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Crude Glycerine* in casks or iron drums in Class 2. It is now proposed to remove *Crude Glycerine* to Class 3, although it is an article of small value (about 20l. per ton for glycerine from soap and 35l. per ton from candles). In comparison with cotton and linseed oils, which are allowed to remain under Class 2, it is one-third heavier in proportion to its bulk, while its average value is about the same as the oils referred to. We, therefore, object to the proposed classification, and consider that *Crude Glycerine* in casks or iron drums should be replaced under Class 2.

HONEY.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Honey* in casks or tins in cases under Class 3. It is now proposed to place *Honey* *unconditionally* under Class 4.

No objection is made to putting "*Honey* in jars" in Class 4, on account of the risk of breakage and damage to other goods.

But *Honey* when packed in casks or tins contained in cases is not liable to be easily damaged, as the packages are

strong. This class of honey is of lower average value than the goods in Class 3, in which it was formerly classified, being about 35s. per cwt., whereas the average value of the goods in Class 3 is about 86s. per cwt.

We, therefore, object to the proposed classification of *Honey* when packed in casks or tins contained in cases under Class 4, and consider that it should be placed in Class 3.

LIME OR LEMON-JUICE, OR LIME AND LEMON-JUICE COR-DIALS.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Lemon and Lime-juice* in hampers under Class 3; in casks or cases, under Class 2. It is now proposed to place *Lemon and Lime-juice* in casks or cases under Class 3.

There is a developing trade in these articles. They are of great use to the community at large as anti-scorbutics, and are really articles of food. The value is small, they are easily handled, and not liable to breakage or leakage as are bottles in hampers. It is clearly to the advantage of the community that the lowest possible rates be charged for articles like lime and lemon-juice. We are prepared to prove that they are of no higher value than ale and porter, and, in fact, should not be classified higher.

We, therefore, object to the proposed classification of *Lemon and Lime-juice* in casks or cases under Class 3, and consider that it should at least be left in Class 2, as heretofore.

CASTOR OIL.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Castor oil* in boxes under Class 3; in casks or iron drums under Class 1. It is now proposed to place *Castor oil* in Class 4. This oil is largely used as a lubricant for stationary and marine engines and for manufacturing purposes, and much of the oil imported is sold at 24l. per ton. The advance to Class 4 would seriously affect the trade in this useful commodity.

We, therefore, object to the proposed classification of *Castor oil* under Class 4 unconditionally, and consider that it should be placed under Classes 1 and 3, as at present.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Cod-liver oil* in casks or iron drums under Class 2; in boxes, under Class 3. It is now proposed to place *Cod-liver oil* under Class 4.

The traffic in this oil is of considerable magnitude for a medicinal agent—several thousand barrels of it (weighing about 250 lbs. each, and of an average value of 80s. per barrel) are sent annually into this country from Norway and other places, the freight from the Norwegian ports into London or Hull being only about 4s. per barrel, equal to about 36s. per ton. The withdrawal of this oil from its previous classification will fall hardly upon the poorer classes of Great Britain and Ireland, as much is distributed gratuitously by means of hospitals and infirmaries.

We, therefore, object to the proposed classification of *Cod-liver oil* under Class 4, and consider that it should be retained in Classes 2 and 3, as at present.

OLIVE OIL.—The present Railway Clearing-house classification places *Olive oil* in tins, not otherwise packed, under Class 4; in tins packed in wooden cases, under Class 3. It is now proposed to place it *unconditionally* under Class 4.

The use of this oil for dietetic purposes has, with much advantage to public health, increased to no inconsiderable extent during the past few years, and it is desirable that even on this account every facility should be given for increased, rather than restricted, traffic. The inferior olive oils not adapted for eating are used for lubricating and other purposes. In many instances no other oil can be substituted.

We, therefore, object to the proposed classification of *Olive oil* under Class 4 *unconditionally*, and consider that it should be retained in Classes 3 and 4, as at present.

SMALL PARCELS.—Although wholesale druggists have an intimate knowledge of the additional cost of filling orders for small quantities, as compared with those for original packages or large bulk of goods, and do not think it would be justice to ask railway companies to carry consignments under 5 cwt. at the same *pro rata* charge as for 1 ton and upwards, they do most strenuously oppose the proposed double rates for smalls, "with a minimum of 28 lbs.," inasmuch as four-fifths of their consignments are under 560 lbs. in weight, and the cost of carriage on the bulk of their trade

would be thus doubled. We are of the opinion that if some diminishing percentage-charge were added on, being varied according to the amount of the freight itself, that such system would be unobjectionable, and think the table published in the Clearing-house book, termed "Scale of Charges for Smalls under 500 lbs.," is a type of what might fairly be charged under such circumstances, for it is impossible to be argued that the increased cost of carrying *Smalls* is anywhere in the proportion of double the rate.

We are also of the opinion that the weight for Smalls should be left at 500 lbs., as in former scale.

CHARGING ANY FRACTION OF A QUARTER OF A TON AS A QUARTER OF A TON.—We are also of opinion that the proposal to charge any fraction of a quarter of a ton as a quarter of ton would be very unjust in the case of consignments under one ton, and therefore object to that proposal as set out in the "General Conditions" of the Revised Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges.

The special committee appointed by the Chemical Trade Section consists of Messrs. David Howard (Howards & Sons), Charles Umney (Wright, Layman & Umney), W. H. Francis (Hearon, Squire & Francis), Richard Barron (Barron, Harveys & Co.), Thos. Tyrer (May & Baker), F. H. Lescher (Evans, Lescher & Webb), J. J. Evans (Evans, Sons & Co.), Liverpool, W. F. Wyley (Wyley & Sons), Coventry, and Thos. Barelay (Southall Bros. & Barelay), Birmingham. The three gentlemen first named have been appointed by the committee to meet the Board of Trade or railway companies when occasion requires.

THE SULPHO-CARBOLATES.

THE *Pharmaceutische Rundschau* publishes a lengthy paper in its May issue on the preparation and characters of the official sulpho-carbolates by Dr. F. B. Power and Edward G. Raeuber. They enter very fully into the subject, but it will suffice to state here the results of their investigation. The sulpho-carbolates supplied by the manufacturing chemists conform with what are demanded by the various Pharmacopœias, and are the *para*, not the *ortho*, compounds. They should be prepared by digesting the mixture of phenol and sulphuric acid at the temperature of a water-bath for about six hours, instead of limiting the temperature to 55 or 60° C., for several days, as some text-books state. At the latter temperature mixtures of ortho and para compounds are obtained. The chemical formula ($\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and the description of sodium sulpho-carbolate, as given in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, pertain to the para compound, and are correctly expressed, with the following exceptions:—"The crystals are not absolutely 'permanent in the air,' but effloresce slightly on exposure. The solubility is more exactly 1 part in 4.8 parts of water instead of 5 parts; but the latter statement is sufficiently correct for practical purposes. The amount of residue left by the ignition of the sodium salt is not '36 per cent.,' but 30.6 per cent."

The difference in the solubilities of the ortho and para sodium and zinc sulpho-carbolates in water is not very great.

NEW COMPANY.

THE TOMATO VINEGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 10,000l., in 1l. shares. Object, to acquire the interests of J. F. Peasgood and E. B. Betteley for a patent in the improvement of vinegar. The first subscribers and the shares they take are:—H. Lindon, Oakfield, Buckhurst Hill (50); W. Hughes, jun., 74 Bonner Road, Bethnal Green (100); J. Howdey, 88 West India Dock Road (200); C. Watson, 31 Minories, E.C. (20); D. C. McAuslane, Eastcheap Buildings (200); P. Jones, River House, Enfield (50); H. Wilde, 11 Vicarage Gate, Kensington (1).

A BELATED TRAVELLER.—Mr. Wm. R. Warner will sail for Europe on May 27 on the *Etruria*, and expects to attend the opening of the Paris Exposition.—*Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, May 8.

Legal Reports.

SELLING A CHEMIST'S BUSINESS.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court on Wednesday the case of Crocker v. Wilson came on for trial before the Assistant Judge (Mr. Roxburgh) and a jury. The plaintiff, Mr. G. B. Crocker, a chemists' business and transfer agent, of Walbrook, sued the defendant, Mr. Joseph Wilson, a chemist, to recover 15*l.*, being commission at the agreed rate of 5 per cent. on the first 100*l.*, and 2½ per cent. afterwards on 500*l.*, which was the purchase-money of a business known as "The Pharmacy," Hornsey Rise, which the plaintiff alleged he had sold for the defendant to a Mr. Emanuel Chubb. The defendant pleaded never indebted, inasmuch as although he sold the business to Mr. Chubb it was not through the instrumentality of the plaintiff.

Mr. Lewis Glyn was counsel for plaintiff, Mr. T. T. Fillan for the defendant.

Mr. Glyn, in opening the case, said that there would be no question as to the amount of the commission, because the terms were fixed, but the question really would be as to who sold the defendant's business. He thought that after the evidence the jury could have no doubt that the plaintiff was instrumental in selling the defendant's business. The business was put into the plaintiff's hands in October, 1888. The plaintiff advertised it in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and gave many orders to view. Afterwards a gentleman named Chubb bought the business, giving 500*l.* for it. Now, the defendant said that the plaintiff had nothing whatever to do with the introduction of Mr. Chubb. But Mr. Chubb had actually seen the plaintiff's advertisement in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He thought that the learned judge would direct that that was quite sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to his commission, and if that was so, the defendant could have no defence to the action. But more even than this happened. After Mr. Chubb had seen the plaintiff's advertisement, a traveller named Ponting told Mr. Chubb that the business was for sale. The parties were at that time quite *ad idem* as to the business, and therefore the services of Ponting had nothing whatever to do with the sale. On November 19 the plaintiff received a letter from Chubb asking for particulars of the business advertised in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* as being in the north-west of London. It would be better to tell the jury that the defendant, with regard to that letter, said that Chubb had already communicated with him the day before the 19th, and had asked for some particulars. Mr. Chubb received no reply from the defendant; but he did receive a reply from the plaintiff. But that really was immaterial, because Mr. Chubb had been really first introduced by the advertisement; and, therefore, anything after that was quite immaterial, although, of course, the letter had some influence upon the purchaser. On November 22 the plaintiff wrote to Mr. Chubb stating that he had sent him an order to view, and would be kindly let the plaintiff know if he could entertain the purchase? or, if that business did not suit him, should particulars of others be forwarded? The particulars forwarded stated that the business had a good dispensing practice, rent 60*l.*, returns 750*l.*, price 650*l.* or offer; cause of sale, because the vendor was about to purchase a share in a large business elsewhere. No answer was received to that, and it would appear that the defendant was trying to do what a number of other people did in commission cases, namely, to "do" the agent out of his commission when he had fairly earned it. After being introduced to Mr. Chubb the defendant dealt with him direct. He did not blame Mr. Chubb for that, because he was in an independent position, and had no commission to pay. On December 1 the plaintiff again wrote, saying that he would like to know how matters were going on. On December 3 following there was a letter from Chubb to Wilson, in which he said that the highest sum he could offer was 500*l.*; and on December 12 came the defendant's acceptance of that offer, saying that considering the necessity for his going away soon he would take the offer, and if Mr. Chubb would come a few days before he could be introduced to the customers and to "the arts and mystery of the business as carried on at Hornsey Rise." On the following day, December 13, there was a letter from the

defendant to the plaintiff saying that he had sold his business to Mr. Chubb, of Wigmore Street. He was obliged to take 500*l.* in cash down, as he wanted to get out before the end of the year. He (defendant) had seen a letter from the plaintiff to Chubb, but as a matter of fact Chubb was introduced by a traveller. If in the settlement he should require the plaintiffs' assistance he would be glad to employ him, if in his power. It concluded, "Thanking you for your trouble, which I shall partially require, I am, yours truly, Joseph Wilson." The plaintiff immediately wrote back, "I advertised your business, I sent in full particulars, with an order to view, and I negotiated the purchase of the business. Therefore, I must look to you for the payment of my commission." Now, to put the case shortly, the business was put in the plaintiff's hands in October. He advertised the business, Mr. Chubb saw the advertisement, and therefore he was first introduced to the defendant by the plaintiff. On October 19, in consequence of having seen the advertisement, and in consequence of what the traveller had said, Mr. Chubb wrote to the defendant for particulars, and on the next day, the 20th, he also wrote to the plaintiff. On the 22nd Mr. Chubb received two answers, one from the plaintiff and one from the defendant, both of them giving particulars; but the plaintiff rested his case on the fact that the advertisement was first seen by Chubb, and that was the first introduction which led to the business being sold.

Mr. G. B. Crocker, the plaintiff, was then called, and gave evidence in support of the statement of his counsel. He said he inserted the advertisement eight times in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. In addition to that, he saw many people and gave about thirty orders to view. He wrote many letters to the defendant, giving the names of the different persons to whom he had introduced the business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fillan, the plaintiff said that the advertisement which he inserted described the business as being "N.W." Hornsey Rise was, in plaintiff's opinion, "N.W.," and not in the "N." district. He would swear that this advertisement referred to the defendant's business. It was a common practice when advertising a business to put a different district because no answers would be received if the business was advertised as being in some localities. It was possible that he might have said to the defendant that if he put "N." to the advertisement he would have no answers, but "N.W." being a better neighbourhood would command more attention. He instructed his counsel to say that the defendant was trying to "do" him. It was what a number of people did after they had had the benefit of plaintiff's services. He was positive that the advertisement was inserted with a special reference to the defendant's business.

Mr. Emanuel Chubb was then called. He said he had been subpoenaed by both sides, and was no unwilling witness for either. He purchased the business in question from the defendant. He believed that Mr. Ponting mentioned to him that this business was for sale; but before then he saw the business advertised in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. When Mr. Ponting mentioned it to him he could not give witness any particulars. He gave witness the names of several businesses which were for sale, but did not give the particulars of any. Afterwards, on October 19, witness wrote to the defendant for particulars of the business.

Cross-examined, Mr. Chubb said that there had not been any complication between himself and Mr. Wilson with reference to the sale of the business. There was a little dissatisfaction in his mind, because he did not think the business was worth quite so much as he gave the defendant for it—namely 500*l.* He saw the advertisement from week to week in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He did not answer it the first time he saw it, but when he saw it again and again it began to make some impression. On October 19 Mr. Ponting told witness of the business, and it was in consequence of Mr. Ponting telling him that he wrote to Mr. Wilson for particulars.

Mr. Fillan: When Mr. Ponting told you of Mr. Wilson's business at Hornsey Rise, you did not think it was the same business referred to in the advertisement as being "N.W."?—Witness: No.

Mr. Fillan: Then it was Mr. Ponting who first told you of the business?—Witness: No; I saw it in the advertisement.

Mr. Fillan: But it was Mr. Ponting who first introduced the business as being for sale?—Witness: Hardly that.

Mr. Fillan: Do you object to the word "introduced"?—
Witness: No.

Mr. Fillan: Well, then, was not Mr. Ponting the first person who told you of, or introduced you to, the defendant's business at Hornsey Rise?—Witness: Yes.

That being the plaintiff's case, Mr. Fillan proceeded to address the jury for the defendant. He denied that there had been any attempt on the part of the defendant to "do" the plaintiff in any way. On the other hand, the defendant communicated with the plaintiff regularly, and detailed all that was going on with reference to the sale, and when the business was sold, the defendant immediately wrote to the plaintiff informing him of the fact. Mr. Chubb had practically admitted that the business was first introduced to him by Mr. Ponting, who would be called, and, after his evidence, he could not see how the jury could fail to find a verdict in his client's favour.

The learned judge said that in this case it had been running through his mind that there were two competing agents. It did not strike him that the defendant was endeavouring to avoid the payment of the commission; it was simply a question between the two agents as to who should have the money.

Mr. Glyn said that there was no evidence that any arrangement had been come to with Ponting as to the terms he was to have if he sold the business.

Mr. F. H. Ponting was then called, and he described himself as "a traveller for a very large firm of chemists." Mr. Wilson, the defendant, mentioned the business to him as being for sale. He introduced the matter to several persons from time to time, and amongst others he spoke to Mr. Chubb, a few days previous to October 19.

Mr. Fillan: Were you to have any commission?

Witness: No definite terms were made as to commission.

Mr. Glyn: Were you to have any commission at all?

Witness: Yes; but the defendant never made any definite bargain.

Mr. Glyn: Can you show me anything in writing which will show that you were to have anything at all?

Witness: He made a verbal promise on the day he put the business in my hands, in the early part of October.

The learned judge: What was the promise?

Witness: That I should have a recognition—a present.

Mr. Glyn: But you knew nothing about the business. You did not know any particulars. You did not know the length of the lease, or anything like that.

Witness: I knew the price and the rent. A matter like the length of the lease could be settled when the parties began to negotiate.

Mr. Wilson, the defendant, was next called.

Mr. Fillan: I have really no questions to ask you, Mr. Wilson. I will leave you to my learned friend.

Mr. Glyn: You may stand down.

Counsel then addressed the jury; Mr. Fillan contending that the defendant had done nothing in the way of trying to "do" the plaintiff, and that the business was really sold through the agency of Ponting, as the dates would show. Mr. Glyn commented on the little chance of getting a living agents like the plaintiff, who depended on commission for their livelihood, would have if they were treated as the defendant had treated the plaintiff.

The learned Judge having briefly summed up—directing the jury that it was entirely a matter for them—a verdict for the plaintiff for 15*l.*, the amount of the claim, was given. Judgment, with costs, followed.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re GEORGE WILLIAM BENSON, 153 Great Portland Street,
Retail Chemist and Druggist.

THE first meeting of the creditors under this failure was held on Friday last, at the London Court of Bankruptcy, before Mr. G. Wreford, an Assistant Receiver. The receiving order was made in March on the petition of Mr. John Lorimer, manufacturing chemist and wholesale druggist, Britannia Row, Islington, and the accounts show gross liabilities of 986*l.* 4*s.*, and a deficiency of 918*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* After the proofs had been dealt with, Mr. J. Taylor, who

attended for the petitioning creditor, examined the bankrupt, who stated in reply that he had not given a bill of sale since the making of the receiving order. As a fact, the landlord distrained before the petition was lodged, and the sale note of the condemned goods had been registered by the brokers as a bill of sale in error. He was now living in furnished lodgings, and was employed by the purchaser of the business to manage it at a weekly salary of 2*l.* His employer, Mr. Martin, purchased the stock and effects at the sale, and had kindly allowed him to remain in the business as manager. The lease had been rendered valueless by these proceedings, as it contained a clause providing for its forfeiture in the event of bankruptcy. Mr. Taylor said that at the proper time he should charge the bankrupt with having caused his clients expense by a vexatious defence to an action, to which there could have been no defence, as the bankrupt had admitted the debt, but had quibbled about the costs. Mr. Stokes, who represented the bankrupt, contended that was simply a matter to be considered when his client applied for an order of discharge, and had no bearing at all at present. No doubt when the proper time arrived it would be shown that the bankrupt was justified in taking the course he did. Asked if there was any proposal for the meeting to consider, the bankrupt said he had nothing to make one with, and the matter must go through the court.

Mr. Taylor intimated that probably a private sitting for the examination of Mr. Martin and others would be applied for, as his clients were not satisfied with the way the business had been transferred. The chairman said that in the absence of any resolution the Official Receiver would remain as trustee, and wind up the estate in due course. The bankrupt would have to attend the court on May 29, for his public examination, and the creditors would then have an opportunity of further examining into the matter. Appended is a list of principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. ..	10	15	1
Ford, Shapland & Co., 6 Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields ..	14	14	0
Hawke & Co., Wild Street, Drury Lane ..	60	0	0
Hockin, Wilson & Co., New Inn Yard, Tottenham Court Road ..	11	6	8
Lorimer, J., & Co., Britannia Row, Islington ..	118	12	2
Maw, Son & Thompson, 11 Aldersgate Street, E.C. ..	10	19	2
Slingsby, Mrs., 103 Marylebone Road ..	102	10	0
Stokes, W. F., 39 Bedford Row ..	50	0	0

Re JAMES HAFFENDEN, Reading, Chemist.

THE public examination of this debtor took place at the Reading County Court on May 16, the first meeting of creditors having been held in London on April 25. The statement of affairs shows: Liabilities to creditors unsecured, 340*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; other liabilities, 34*l.* 10*s.*; preferential creditors, 20*l.*; total gross liabilities, 394*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The assets are as follow:—Stock-in-trade, 90*l.*; fixtures, fittings, &c., 100*l.*; furniture, 15*l.*; book debts, 1*l.*; total, 206*l.* Deduct preferential claims, 20*l.*, and the net assets appear as 186*l.*, a deficiency of 188*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* According to the Official Receiver's observations the receiving order was made on March 26 on the debtor's own petition. The debtor commenced business about twenty-two years ago, and is unable to say what capital he had at the time. On December 8, 1838 he entered into partnership under a verbal agreement with Mr. Henry Collis at King's Road, Reading. The partnership existed only a few weeks, being dissolved on January 1 last by mutual consent. The debtor says he is under a liability as regards this partnership to the extent of about 150*l.* for debts contracted during the above period. He has kept no books of accounts, with the exception of a small memorandum book, and this is not posted up to date. It in no way shows his business transactions or financial position within three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy. The debtor states that he is entitled to a reversionary interest under the will of his late father, James Haffenden, chemist, of Bethersden, Kent, proved in the principal registry about thirty years ago, on the death of his mother, now about 70 years of age, in a certain proprietary article called "Haffenden's Pills," which he sets down as of no value. This interest is subject to a charge of about 200*l.*, given to Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, London, for money lent him about six years ago for advertising the above article. The Official Receiver believes the value of the fixtures and fittings

to have been grossly over-estimated, and thinks they will not realise anything like 100%, unless the business can be sold as a going concern. The debtor states that he became aware of his insolvency in December last, and has contracted debts since, the expectation he had of paying same being the hope that his business would improve to enable him to do so, and he attributes his present position to bad trade and want of capital. He accounts for his deficiency as follows:—Household expenses since November 6, 1888, 38*l.* 8*s.*; dividing drugs and chemicals into small quantities for branch shop, loss of drugs, herbs, and roots in drawers, which if sold by auction, or privately, in different portions, would depreciate their value very much, 10*l.*; loss in furnished house at Deal, 1887 and 1888, and being nine months out of employment, 90*l.*; various business losses, 10*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; total, 148*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* At his public examination the debtor stated that through the partnership entered into with Mr. Collis he owed between 100% and 200%. He had been in business altogether about twenty-two years, but had not kept books of account. He had been out of the business three years previous to the partnership with Collis. Before he came to Reading he had lived in London, and previously to that in Deal. During the three years he had to sell medicines, under an agreement, at cost price. Three years ago he sold a business at Canterbury for 500*l.*, about 120*l.* of which was placed in another business, which he at once put in the market, and sold at a loss. He paid the remainder of the money to creditors. Eight or nine years ago he was in business at Ramsgate. He had been in business at other places, but his memory was bad and not to be trusted.

The Registrar said the court wanted nothing but trustworthy evidence, and adjourned the examination, informing the debtor that when the examination was again taken he must give a statement of what he did with the 500*l.*, and also all his previous business transactions.

The principal creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Allen & Hanburys, Plough Court, E.C.	8 14 9
Apothecaries' Hall, London	16 0 0
Baiss Bros. & Co., Jewry Street, E.C.	7 9 7
Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon Street	43 9 11
Bentley & Son, Tabernacle Street, E.C.	10 0 0
Bottshill, Reading	48 7 6
Cleaver & Sons, Holborn	2 12 0
Davy, Yates & Routledge, wholesale druggists, Southwark	33 18 9
Hawke & Son, Drury Lane, W.C.	10 0 0
Kirby & Co., Newman Street	4 8 10
Maw, S., Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street	25 11 9
Sanger & Sons, Oxford Street	4 1 10
Silverlock, H., Blackfriars Road	17 2 0
Stonham & Son, druggists, Maidstone	25 11 9
Walls, B., New Southgate	15 0 0
York Glass Company, York	12 0 0

Re H. BERGER CLARKE, late of 37 Great Tower Street, E.C., Chemical Merchant.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday last, Mr. G. Wrford, Assistant Receiver, presided at the first meeting of the creditors interested herein. The accounts show unsecured debts of 1,491*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and assets expected to realise about 100%. The chairman stated that five creditors had tendered proofs for sums amounting to 1,410*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, and of that sum 1,225*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* had been admitted for voting purposes. There was no offer, and, as adjudication had been made, the business of the meeting would consist of any examination that might be put to the bankrupt, and the appointment of a trustee, if such were considered necessary. In answer to questions the bankrupt said that, owing to the action of the petitioning creditors, his credit was stopped, with the result that he was compelled to discharge the clerks and close the business. The offer of 5*s.* in the pound was made to the petitioning and other creditors now appearing in the statement, but was refused. Had they closed with the proposal the money would, no doubt, have been forthcoming to pay the composition to them. In that event the present proceedings would not have been taken; but now there would be nothing at all for them. Although he had been in business for twenty-three years he had never failed before, and after all that trading he was now left without anything whatever. The creditors resolved to leave the estate in the

hands of the court to be wound up in the usual manner, the Official Receiver to continue in the capacity of trustee. May 29 is appointed for the public examination. The following are the principal creditors:—

Unsecured.

	£	s.	d.
Bastard, R. & E., 2 Brabant Court, E.C.	75 6 9
Beck, W., 2 Lime Street, E.C.	71 12 11
Clarke, H. L., 6 Gray's Inn Square	10 16 5
Crossfield & Sons, Warrington	162 7 3
Harrison & Co., 16 Mincing Lane, E.C.	31 18 6
Hewitt & Co., Bury Street, St. Mary Axe	17 2 6
Nevill, C. H., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	15 15 0
Pontifex & Wood (Limited), Shoe Lane, E.C.	1,307 0 0

Preferential.

Strickland, W., c/o Mr. Darley Cumberland, John Street, Bedford Row	40 0 0
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Re FRANCIS THOMAS NORMAN, Leamington, Chemist.

THIS debtor appeared at the Warwick County Court, before Mr. Registrar Campbell, on May 15, with a proposition to pay his creditors a composition of 10*s.* in the pound in three instalments. Mr. J. W. Hassell represented him. The Registrar, in sanctioning the composition, said he thought the offer was a fair and reasonable one. According to the statement of affairs, the debtor did not appear to have done anything out of the ordinary, and it appeared that his bankruptcy had been brought about more by misfortune than anything else. He saw no reason why the court should not sanction the composition.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Butler Brothers, High Wycombe, chemists, booksellers, and stationers.

Prance & Evans, Hampstead, surgeons and general medical practitioners.

Wheen, C., and Jones, T. (under the style of J. Wheen & Sons), St. George's Street, E., soap manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDER.

How, William, Upwey, late of Dorchester, chemist and druggist.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

How, William, Upwey, late of Dorchester, chemist and druggist—May 28, Official Receiver's Office, Salisbury; June 13, County Hall, Dorchester.

ADJUDICATION.

How, William, Upwey, late of Dorchester, chemist and druggist.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

Adamson, William Bowser, Newcastle-on-Tyne, druggist and dry-salter—second and final div. of 1*s.* 2*d.*, May 29, Official Receiver's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Tatham, Edward, High Wycombe, late of Henley-on-Thames, surgeon—first and final div. of 3*s.* 3*d.*, May 20, 119 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Dobson, George, Leicester, chemist—discharge suspended for one year.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

Wren, Augustus Burney, Manchester, veterinary surgeon.

ORDER ON APPLICATION TO APPROVE SCHEME.

Norman, William Francis, Leamington and Milverton, chemist and druggist—composition of 10*s.* in three instalments.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Vernon, William, late of Great Bardfield, now of Ramlugham, physician and surgeon—July 11, Shire Hall, St. Helen's, Ipswich.

MR. CARTEIGHE ON THE ELECTION.

THE interest taken in the recent pharmaceutical election seemed to be so general, and the interpretations put upon it were so various, that one of our representatives thought it would be desirable to ascertain the opinions entertained concerning it by one of the gentlemen most directly concerned. Mr. Carteighe, who, as the most prominent representative of what seems to be the momentarily unpopular policy, was therefore visited. He was busily engaged at a ledger, and it was with apparent reluctance that he changed his occupation at the invitation of our ambassador. His remarks, in answer to the questions submitted to him, were tinged with asperity—to put it mildly—but whether against mankind in general, or against this journal in particular, did not come out in evidence. Mr. Carteighe was first asked whether he considered that the efforts made by the Anti-vivisection Society and their allies had much affected the election. He said he could not say, and he did not much care; but he believed that a good many people were likely to vote for a list ready prepared for them, simply because it saved them trouble. He readily admitted that the anti-vivisectionists had a perfect right to use all legitimate efforts to promote their cause; but Mr. Carteighe seemed to have an impression, a suspicion, or, as he phrased it, a surmise, that the single object of the authors of the circular was not anxiety for the protection of animals. He declined, however, to say what he believed to be the *arrière pensée*, if there was such; said he should know more about it in two or three weeks. The charge suggested by the circular, however, he characterised as absolutely inaccurate. Of course the pharmaceutical laboratory could never be licensed, and it was absurd to suggest that the eminent gentlemen who had associated themselves with them had any ulterior designs of the kind attributed to them. Indeed, it had been very difficult to secure their co-operation. Besides, the research laboratory in connection with the College of Surgeons, which it was intimated they had been unable to establish, was actually in course of erection on the Embankment.

"Why then did you not simply contradict the charge when it was first made?"

"What opportunity had I? I believe a first circular was sent to some of our members, but none was sent to me."

[Mr. Carteighe seemed to have forgotten the opportunity given him by this journal to state his views on this and other topics.]

Asked whether the meeting or the election was likely to influence the "curriculum" policy, Mr. Carteighe replied, "Why should it? The meeting adopted our report, and thus approved of our policy."

"But there seemed to be some current of opposition to you in that respect."

"Oh, some of them complain because we do not introduce trade subjects into our Bill, but they do not agree as to what is wanted. Perhaps they would all agree on wanting the Pharmacy Act to apply to companies, but they cannot get that. But what else are they agreed upon? There is that branch-shop clause that your journal is so sweet upon. You do not know what I know about that. As a matter of fact there are a great many of our members who would oppose any Bill with such a clause in it. And besides, we should have to create a new register of 'registered managers'; that was the condition imposed in the House of Commons last year, and it would be very objectionable."

"But," here said Mr. Carteighe, "you are not going to give me any fee for this information, and I have an engagement in a few minutes;" and thus the interview ended.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Symes, John, M.R.C.V.S., Market Place, Wincanton, Somerset, veterinary surgeon. Trustee: Henry P. Chick, Sherborne, accountant. Date, May 16; filed, May 21; unsecured liabilities, 401*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 180*l.* No amounts given in schedule of creditors.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE *Trade Marks Journal* publishes the following notice:—"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, at any time within two months of the date of this journal, give notice in duplicate, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the second schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1883, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reader Lack, Esq., Comptroller General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

From the "*Trade Marks Journal*," May 15, 1889.

Head of a stork; for chemical substances, Class 1. By A. Field & Co., Edmund Street, Birmingham. 85,248.

"SPERLING'S CAPILLATORY OINTMENT FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES," and figure of a horse and rider; for an ointment. By F. Sperling, 8 Barnard's Inn, Holborn, 85,339.

"ANTI NAUSEA," on figure of a bottle floating on the waves; for a medicinal preparation for the cure of sea-sickness. By Parker and John W. Boswell, trading as Messieurs P. Boswell, Spilsby Road, Horncastle. 85,011.

Design (two cupids on circular label); for salts, lozenges, and other chemical substances. By Brunnen Verwaltung zu Homberg vor der Höhe, Dr. A. Rüdiger & Co., Homberg vor der Höhe. 85,699. The same for mineral waters. 85,698.

"BRIERLEY & TAYLOR'S ORIFER," and other wording on label; for a preparation for poultry. By James Brierley and John Taylor, trading as Brierley & Taylor, Bolton. 84,797.

"KENILWORTH," and figure of Kenilworth on round label; for perfumery. By Southall Brothers & Barclay, Bull Street, Birmingham. 85,996.

From the "*Trade Marks Journal*," May 22, 1889.

"I THINK WE'LL CA' HIM ROBIN," over portrait of the poet Burns; for a veterinary preparation. By Jane Rutherford, trading as G. & H. Rutherford, 126 High Street, Ayr. 84,872.

"MOTHETICA"; for insecticide. By Forbes, Abbott & Leonard, Ordnance Wharf, Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. 86,790.

"SAMSON'S OILS," and other wording on label, for a remedy for rheumatism, &c. By R. H. Shaw, Market Street, Oakengates, Salop. 84,847.

"M. MERRIMAN'S COSMOPOLITAN OINTMENT," on label; for patent medicines. By M. Merriman, 34 Pelham Road, Wood Green, N. 85,414.

"CHADWICK'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF LINSEED AND HONEY," and other wording on label; for the balsam. By G. N. Chadwick, 105 North Street, Leeds. 85,645.

"CLARKSON'S EMBROCATION"; for a medicine. By F. Gregory, Surrey House, West Cowes. 86,794.

"VICTORALGO"; for a medicine. By G. F. H. Bartlett, 141 High Street, Battersea. 87,081.

"STEFANIA"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Loser Brothers, Buda-Pest. 86,593.

"THE FALCON TRANSPARENT SOAP," on label; for perfumed soap. By Olney, Amsden & Sons, Falcon Street, E.C. 85,897.

Monogram design; for all articles in Class 48, excepting perfumed soaps and glycerine. By W. H. Osborne and T. W. Garrett, trading as Osborne, Garrett & Co., Frith Street, Soho, and Birmingham. 85,957.

"THE COURT PERFUMERY COMPANY," and signature; for perfumery. By Oppenheimer Brothers & Co., trading also as The Court Perfumery Company, Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C. 85,997.

"C. M. COOK'S UNIVERSAL XXX ABERDEEN HARNESS COMPOSITION," and other wording, on label; for harness composition. By C. M. Cook, 109 John Street, Aberdeen. 85,522.

"OLIVADE"; for composition for dressing leather. By Hutchison, Main & Co., Cowfairs. 86,541.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK. DISINFECTANTS

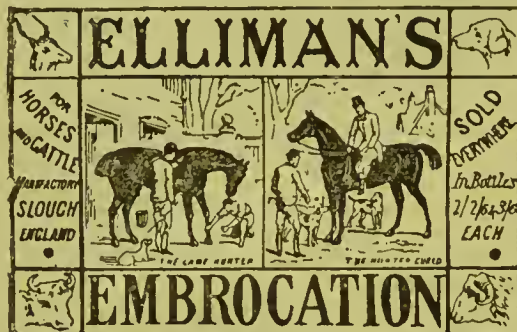
(FLUIDS, POWDER, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT, AND BEST
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1884, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886, Ostend 1888.

KINGZETT'S BACTERICIDES

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THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

See First Page, facing inside of front of Cover, in the
First Issue of June for latest particulars

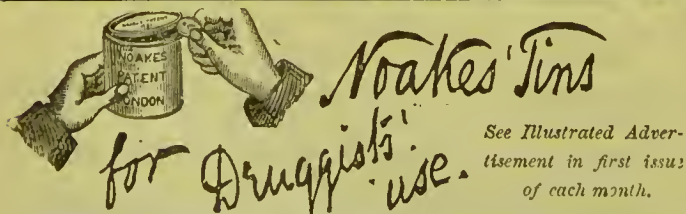


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See Advertisement, page 66 (bottom folio).

Fletcher's
Concentrated Liqueurs
See DIARY, 1889,
Pages 17 and 18.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE SALE OF GOODS BILL.

LORD HERSCHELL, ex-Lord Chancellor, has discovered an opening for a really advantageous piece of legislative work, for which, if carried through, he will earn the thanks of the commercial community. His Sale of Goods Bill, which has been read in the House of Lords a second time, is described as an Act for codifying the law relating to the sale of goods, and by it Lord Herschell purposes, not to introduce any fresh legislation, but to condense into a convenient form the very fragmentary bits of statutory law at present contained in our Acts of Parliament, together with the much more abundant material furnished by practice and precedent, and described as common law. It is curious how very slightly the statutes at present in force deal directly with the sale of goods. There are many, of course, which indirectly affect such transactions, and it may be that some day the whole law of contract will be codified; in that case the present

Bill would serve conveniently as a chapter in the code. The most important statute which Lord Herschell proposes to mutilate is the well-known Statute of Frauds of Charles the Second's Parliament. This Act is nearly the only one which governs the law now in force affecting the sale of goods; the rest of the principles of commercial law, as far as they are applicable to this particular description of mercantile transactions, have had to be gathered from the leading cases in the law books.

It has not been found possible in this draft of the Bill to apply it to Scotch as well as to English law. It will be unfortunate, and we think discreditable to the commercial representatives of the two countries, if means are not found during the discussions on the Bill of so modifying it in a few particulars as to make it acceptable on both sides of the Tweed. The author himself suggests that such procedure might be adopted as was followed in the similar case of the Bills of Exchange Act of 1882. In committee on the Bill a few amendments were accepted, in some cases the Scotch, and in others the English rule of law being adopted, but with the result that the law was made invariable for the two countries, and it may be added the same Act has been adopted by two of the Australian legislatures.

The difficulties in the way of drafting a codifying Bill which should apply to Scotland as well as to England are obvious when the differences in the principles adopted by the courts of the two countries are considered. For instance, in England property in goods passes under a contract of sale as soon as the parties intend it to pass; in Scotland delivery is essential. In England if goods are ordered from a manufacturer, there is an implied warranty that the goods supplied are of his own make; no such warranty is recognised in Scotland. There are circumstances connected with sales which would entitle a Scotch buyer to rescind a contract, but in which an English buyer could only sue for damages. Lastly, the Statute of Frauds does not apply to Scotland, and there is a Scotch statute regulating the seller's lien which does not apply to England. These are not great difficulties to overcome, and as justice is the same in both countries, a compromise ought to be easily effected.

The chief part of Lord Herschell's work has been, of course, to reduce to definite statutory expression the results of the leading cases which govern the law affecting the sale of goods. These (together with the codification of the statutes repealed) are classified under six parts, entitled as follows:—(1) Formation of the contract; (2) effects of the contract; (3) performance of the contract; (4) rights of unpaid seller against the goods; (5) actions for breach of the contract; (6) supplementary. There is besides a schedule reproducing "rules as to the sale of horses," compiled from the repealed Acts of the reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth.

We may note that throughout this Bill the terms "buyer" and "seller" are used to the exclusion of "vendor," "vendee," or "purchaser." "Person" includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not; "goods" includes all chattels personal other than things in action and money.

The sections of the Statute of Frauds which are incorporated into this Bill provide that for transactions referring to goods of the value of 10*l.* and upwards, either the contract must be in writing, or the buyer must have accepted some portion of the goods, or given something "in earnest" or in part payment.

Among the principles of law governing sales as deduced from common law practice, a few not universally known may be cited from Lord Herschell's codification.

If a person contract to sell specific goods, and if these, unknown to him, have ceased to exist at the time, the contract,

the contract is void. So, too, if he agrees to sell specific goods (to arrive or future delivery), and without any default on the part of the seller or buyer those goods perish before the property passes to the buyer, the agreement is void.

If goods be sold by description they must correspond with the description; it would not be sufficient to show that they corresponded with a sample, if a sample were shown as well as a description given. Showing a sample during the making of a contract does not necessarily constitute a contract for sale by sample. This must be either expressed or implied.

If a stipulation in the contract in the buyer's favour be not performed, the buyer may elect to claim for breach of warranty or may rescind the contract.

Implied warranties of quality, fitness, or condition are very difficult points. They may be established under the following circumstances:—

1. By the usage of trade.
2. Where the buyer, relying on the seller's skill or judgment, orders goods for a particular purpose known to the seller, and the goods are of a description which it is in the course of the seller's business to supply (whether he be the manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose.
3. Where goods are ordered by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description (whether he be the manufacturer or not) and the buyer has no opportunity of examining the goods, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be of merchantable quality and condition.
4. Where there is a contract for the sale of goods by a manufacturer, as such, there is, in the absence of any trade usage to the contrary, an implied warranty that the goods are of the seller's own manufacture.
5. An express warranty does not negative a warranty implied by this Act, unless inconsistent therewith.

In the absence of any condition to the contrary, the property in specific goods in a deliverable state passes to the buyer when the contract is made, no matter whether the time of delivery or payment be postponed.

When goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the order of the seller or his agent, the seller is *primâ facie* deemed to reserve the right of disposal.

If a seller deliver less goods than he contracted to supply, the buyer may reject the whole; but if he accept them he must pay for them at contract price. If a seller deliver more than he contracted to supply, the buyer may accept the goods included in the contract (paying for them at contract price), and reject the rest, or may reject the whole. If a seller deliver to the buyer the goods he contracted to sell mixed with goods of a different description not included in the contract, and the buyer cannot sever the goods included in the contract from the other goods without incurring trouble or expense, he may reject the whole.

Unless otherwise agreed the buyer of goods is not bound to accept delivery thereof by instalments.

Delivery of goods to a carrier is *primâ facie* delivery to the buyer; but the seller must take reasonable steps for making the carrier responsible to the buyer for safe custody or carriage; otherwise the buyer may refuse to treat the delivery to the carrier as delivery to himself. If goods are to be delivered at a place other than the place where they are sold, the buyer must take the risk of deterioration necessarily incident to the transit, unless otherwise agreed. The buyer is not deemed to have accepted goods until he has had a reasonable opportunity of examining them. If he refuse to accept goods, having the right to do so, he is not bound to return them. He need only notify the seller that he refuses to accept them.

Large quantities of drugs are sold by auction. It may be useful, therefore, to conclude these excerpts with Lord

Herschell's summary of the law as it applies to sales by auction. The 65th clause of the Bill enumerates the rules governing these as follows:—

1. Where goods are put up for sale by auction in lots, each lot is *prima facie* deemed to be the subject of a separate contract of sale.

2. A sale by auction is deemed to be complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer, or in other customary manner. Until such announcement is made any bidder may retract his bid.

3. When a sale by auction is stated to be without reserve, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid himself or to employ any person to bid at such sale, or for the auctioneer knowingly to take any bid from the seller or any such person. Any sale contravening this rule shall be voidable at the option of the buyer.

4. A sale by auction may be subject to a reserved price, and a right to bid may also be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller.

When a right to bid is expressly reserved, but not otherwise, the seller, or any one person on his behalf, may bid at the auction in such manner as he may think proper.

We may again make it clear that the provisions stated in this Bill are not simply proposals of new law, but are actual representations of the law as it stands at present, so far as ex-Lord Chancellor Herschell may be relied upon to interpret the cases on which the common law is based.

CARBOLIC ACID AS A DISINFECTANT.

WE have now entered the season of the year during which disinfectants are most used, and in consequence we may expect a rich crop of cases of accidental poisoning arising from the common use of carbolic acid. As a deodorant and disinfectant that body still holds its place in popular favour—a fact which the Privy Council advisers appear to regard as of no little importance in reference to the scheduling of the acid as a poison. Some indication of this was given by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society last week, when he said that the reason of the Privy Council not making carbolic acid a statutory poison is “that the advisers of the department are of opinion that, having regard to the value of the acid for disinfecting purposes, since it is of the greatest consequence both with regard to fevers which attack human beings and various classes of fevers and infectious diseases which attack cattle, it is undesirable to place a restriction of that kind on the sale of carbolic acid; that, dangerous as it is undoubtedly, the balance of convenience is regarded by these advisers as being in favour of leaving it alone.” We have no reason to doubt the correctness of this statement, but we cannot understand the logic of the position which the Privy Council has taken up. The Council has no longer a medical adviser directly connected with the department, Dr. George Buchanan's services having been transferred to the Local Government Board; but no doubt his department are the advisers to whom Mr. Carteighe refers. It is noteworthy that of recent years the Local Government Board has been remarkably silent regarding the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, and its experimenters have been working with other bodies which seemed likely to become disinfectants fit for popular use. The outcome of these researches has a well-marked significance. Thus the utility of the haloid elements and the unquestionable potency of sulphurous acid have been proved, and lately one of the foremost workers in this field—Dr. Klein—has extolled the usefulness of iodate of calcium. Yet we do not find in the Local Government Board reports anything definite regarding the popular disinfectants, such as carbolic acid; they are spoken of as the “so-called disinfectants,” and in

similarly ambiguous terms; but as to specific denunciation there has been none, and even in the memorandum on epidemic disease, which emanated from the department last summer, we have abundance of reference to disinfection, but nothing to guide the public as to what disinfectants should be used. If the value of carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes is of the greatest consequence, according to one Government department for public health, why does another department neglect all opportunities of extending the use of the substance? We have to go as far as Antigua for a reply. The Government of that island has recently applied to the Colonial Office for instructions regarding the best disinfectants and how to use them. The matter was referred to the Local Government Board, and Dr. Buchanan replied. Carbolic acid was one of the “disinfectants” which he did not recommend. The reason for this, he said, “is to be found in the study which has now for some years been made for the department, for determining the value of various substances as disinfectants. This value has been measured, not by the power of the several agents to *overpower or remove smell*, but by exposing the actual material of various infections to the influence of the reputed disinfectant; and thus it has come about that for purposes of real and valid disinfections, *heat, perchloride of mercury, and sulphurous acid* are alone relied on.” The reference here is to the records contained in the reports for 1886 and 1887, which have been fully commented upon by us as they appeared, and which Dr. Buchanan epitomised in his letter to the Government of Antigua. He also mentions the memorandum on epidemic disease which we have referred to. He says: “In the earlier memorandum you will find respectful mention of carbolic acid and other substances as useful disinfectants, but no mention whatever of them in that of last year,” and the reason for this is that the revolution in the opinion of the department regarding carbolic acid had only taken place finally by last summer. We have no desire to discuss this matter in its technical aspect; all that we wish to do is to submit that the Government department which knows most about such matters and their medical adviser say in effect that carbolic acid is a “disinfectant” which they cannot recommend. That being so, the public by using it are exposed to a danger different from but not less fatal than that derived from its inherent toxic properties, if we can expect no good from carbolic acid to prevent the spread of infectious diseases; for that it will not do. If, therefore, the Privy Council is in earnest when it says that the scheduling of carbolic acid would be a restriction upon its sale, it ought to be scheduled at once, so as to put a curb upon its use as a disinfectant. It is a most virulent poison, and leaves a steadily thickening stream of deaths behind it; but if a less toxic and more effectual substance were used as a popular disinfectant, how many lives would be saved!

ADULTERATION OF CITRONELLA OIL.

IN our last issue we referred very fully to the present market position of citronella oil, calling attention to the fact that its low price has led to extensive sophistication with kerosene. This statement we have on the authority of those who are competent, from observations in Ceylon, to speak about the matter, and during the past few days we have received a corroborative statement from another observer, who says that the native distillers place the kerosene in the still, and draw it along with the oil, so that its detection is rendered more difficult. Considering the low, and even unremunerative, price of the oil, it is not to be wondered at that the native distillers should resort to this

practice. It is a reprehensible one, nevertheless, and should be put a stop to as soon as possible. The consumption of the oil is extremely great, as we have stated, and our inquiries convince us that a very large proportion of the supply is grossly adulterated. Mr. Edward Kremers, in a very exhaustive paper on the chemistry of the oil, read to the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1887, stated that "some years since citronella oil was much adulterated with petroleum, but this was easily detected by observing the specific gravity, so that the natives have now given up the practice." This statement is not quite accurate. In the first place there is no record regarding the physical characters of Ceylon citronella oil. Stenhouse, Gladstone, and Wright have each examined the oil chemically, but do not state its specific gravity; nor do we find this factor in "Pharmacographia." Mr. Kremers gives sp. gr. 0.8833 as that of the oil which he examined, and if we were to rely on this figure, much of the commercial oil which is unquestionably adulterated with kerosene would pass as genuine. Apart from that it is never safe to rely upon specific gravity alone as a test for essential oils. Even a genuine oil may differ from the normal owing to some slight disturbance or unusual heat during distillation, and it is always safe to have a confirmatory test. In a series of experiments which we have just concluded, with the object of arriving at a test which can be readily applied by wholesale and retail dealers, we had the advantage of working with a genuine sample of citronella oil secured at first hands before the native distillers began to use kerosene. This oil had a specific gravity of 0.8915 at 70° F., and was perfectly soluble in rectified spirit. Curiously, when mixed with a third of its volume of kerosene, the oil still mixed clear with spirit, although kerosene itself has not this property. Other solvents were tried, but the only one which seemed likely to assist in the detection of a mixture of kerosene and the essential oil was a dilute spirit, composed of five fluid parts of water and nineteen fluid parts of rectified spirit. In 42 minims of this mixture 30 minims of genuine citronella oil dissolved to form a clear mixture; with oil containing 10 per cent. of kerosene double the volume of the solvent was required (that is, one part of the oil in two parts of the solvent) and an oil containing 20 per cent. of the adulterant formed a milky mixture with double its volume of the spirit, 50 per cent. of the oil separating on standing.

Three samples of the oil from stocks now in the city of London, and marked as having been imported this year in the ship *Boync*, were obtained. These we shall call A, B, and C. A proved to have a specific gravity of 0.8975, and three parts of it dissolved in four parts of the dilute spirit. B had a specific gravity of 0.8845, and C of 0.8855; both formed milky mixtures with twice their volume of dilute spirit, there being a separation of at least 50 per cent. of the oil on standing, about one-half of which was dissolved by doubling the quantity of the solvent. It is obvious that B and C were adulterated with kerosene to the extent of at least 20 per cent. It will be noted that their specific gravity is higher than that of the sample examined chemically by Mr. Kremers, and this makes us suspicious that his oil was adulterated, therefore that his otherwise valuable research is to some extent vitiated, for he found the oil to consist of a heptioic aldehyde $C_7H_{11}O$, a terpene $C_{10}H_{16}$, a body isomeric with borneol (citronellol) $C_{10}H_{18}O$, and acetic and valerianic acids. But this point is not one which concerns us deeply at the present time. As ready tests for the purity of the oil we would suggest that (1) its specific gravity should not be below 0.890 at 70° F., and (2) three fluid parts of it should dissolve in four fluid parts of a mixture of five fluid parts of distilled water, and nineteen of rectified spirit. If a mixture

of one part of the oil and two of the dilute spirit is milky, we may safely conclude that the sample is adulterated to the extent of more than 10 per cent.

THE NEW IRISH PHARMACY BILL.

THE Pharmacy Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill is ready, and, we understand, is to come before Parliament this session; but, unless it should have exceptional luck, there can hardly be any hope of its enactment during the present session, even assuming that nobody opposes it. The discussion by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society concerning certain of its provisions, which we report at length, is not very promising for future union, if we consider the triviality and unreasonableness of the objections raised. There is now, it seems to us, an excellent opportunity for the drug trade of Ireland to organise itself into a compact body, sufficiently varied to supply all the requirements of the public, and sufficiently strong to resist unfair encroachments. The Pharmaceutical Council is to be head and ruler of all this body, and they, too, have the opportunity of remedying the initial mistake of their predecessors, and providing for two classes of drug dealers. Is it worth while, in view of the great advantage of getting an Act which will work and a constituency of some real power, to haggle about the title of their second class? Can it make any substantial difference to anybody whether they call the new men "chemists and druggists" or "registered druggists"? They, the pharmaceutical chemists, have a title of their own which no one threatens; they have chemists and druggists around them now, and they have no chance of stamping these out. Why do they not accept the proposed alliance with a good grace, especially seeing, as Mr. Brunner pointed out, that they have the weaker side of the controversy. The other proposal of the Pharmaceutical representatives—that they should have power to call upon established men to come and be examined or surrender their businesses—seems to us to be quite impracticable. Sir James Haslett is surely right in maintaining that Parliament would never knowingly sanction such a proceeding. In changes of this kind an ideal body can never be created suddenly. All that can be done is to direct the current for the future in a new channel, and it is a pity if all sides will not agree to work well together for that object.

THE MORAL OF THE ELECTION.

MR. CARTEIGHE'S position on the pharmaceutical poll seems to have aroused varying sentiments among the members of the trade. Our correspondents seem to represent all shades of opinion; several evidently regard the result as the long-deferred but ultimately inevitable stroke of justice which awaits all wrong-doers. Others seem inclined to consider the vote only as an indication of the proverbial ingratitude of the public towards those who serve them. Mr. Perry, in a valedictory address to the members of the Midland Chemists' Association, is the most earnest exponent of this view. The record of the voting filled him with indignation and shame. We are quite unable to understand why it should have had this result. If Mr. Perry means anything by his rhetoric, he must mean that he is indignant with and ashamed of those members of the Pharmaceutical Society who scored through Mr. Carteighe's name on their voting-papers. But cannot Mr. Perry imagine that this was done by men who honestly, even if ignorantly, considered that Mr. Carteighe did not accurately represent them? Mr. Perry himself must have crossed at least three names out of his ballot-paper. We suppose he

selected for this honour those he least agreed with. That is what the rest of us did, and those 700 who, doubtless with pain, found themselves compelled to include Mr. Carteighe in that category may be assured that they did nothing which deserves Mr. Perry's execration. We have no objection to presidents hanging together, but they must all learn to treat the votes of more ordinary people with decent outward respect, however much they may despise our opinions inwardly.

While on this point we should like to submit a mild protest against the abuse which has been levelled at the twenty-eight members of the Pharmaceutical Society who, in union with the Anti-Vivisection Society, recommended a certain fourteen of the candidates for election. These twenty-eight members of the Society have been described as traitors simply because they gave an intelligible reason—it may or may not have been a sound one—for voting for certain persons in preference to certain others, and invited others to do the same. Candidates whose dignity will not permit them to state their opinions to their constituents will get the benefit of their reticence sometimes; they must accept the misapprehensions which may arise also.

But more serious than his rhetoric is Mr. Perry's confession of absolute submission to Mr. Carteighe's theory of the hopelessness of trying to do anything except just those things which he has—not done, but so persistently failed in. Mr. Carteighe speaks of Governments, and Lords, and departments, with great familiarity, but we hope the trade generally will not accept his *non possumus*, or, rather, *non possum*, as Mr. Perry does, as the final word of pharmaceutical statesmanship. The Curriculum Bill may or may not be the wisest thing to undertake; that is a different question. But it is not correct to say that it is the only thing which could be undertaken with any possibility of success. There is the branch-shop clause, for instance, which actually did pass the House of Lords, and would easily pass again. A great many people think that would do as much to promote the personal qualification claim as the well-worn curriculum scheme. The principle of limiting the right of dispensing physicians' prescriptions to qualified pharmacists and medical men has been sanctioned by the legislature of the United Kingdom for Ireland, and it would not be so very mad a thing to ask why the same principle should not apply to Great Britain. The scheduling of carbolic acid may not commend itself to "the department," but a Pharmaceutical Council worthy of the character which Mr. Perry gives it would long ere this have asked someone else for an opinion on that point. We agree with Mr. Carteighe that the repeal of the Medicine-stamp Acts, as asked for by some chemists, is either not practicable, or, if practicable, is not desirable; but we do not deduce from that consideration the conclusion that nothing but the Curriculum Bill is practicable or desirable.

An Outside View. The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* thus expresses his view of the Pharmaceutical Society's annual meetings:—There is a great gathering of chemists and druggists going on in Bloomsbury Square. I spent half an hour amongst them this morning. It never struck me that chemists individually were particularly given to levity, but the impression I brought away with me was that collectively they were a jovial set of blades. Like "Sawyer, late Nockemorrif," if it may be said without disrespect, they seemed to leave the green spectacles and the solemn faces behind them with the coloured bottles and the pestle and mortar. It was only a business meeting of the society, and yet every other sentence contained a joke, which was received with roars of laughter. One gentleman complained that so much of the space of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* was devoted to report-

ing the proceedings of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society, which he said was a record of disagreements and frequently of rows. So far as I could gather from the discussion, there is a general feeling that the British Pharmaceutical Society has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It does not enlist the sympathies of the trade generally, and there were many complaints that it paid too much attention to the question of higher education, and made no attempt to obtain redress for the practical grievances under which the men it pretends to represent are daily groaning. In the opinion, seemingly, of the majority of those present, the council of the society would be better employed in obtaining an amendment of the Patent Medicines Act than in setting up a lofty curriculum for budding chemists and druggists.

Notes on Books.

We have received a copy of the "York Catalogue of British Mosses," which is compiled by Mr. J. A. Wheldon, A.P.S., honorary secretary to the York and District Field Naturalists' Society. It is intended to take the place of the London catalogue, now out of print, and will doubtless be valued by museologists. Ben Johnson & Co., of York, are the publishers, and the price is 6d.

"The Common Sense of Pheasant-rearing" is one of the useful series of booklets issued by Spratts Patent (Limited), which, besides legitimately aiming to push business in certain of the company's products, gives just that practical information on the subject treated which it is essential for game-preservers to know. The pamphlet can be got free from the company, Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Mr. H. K. Lewis, the well-known medical publisher, of 136 Gower Street, W.C., sends us a copy of the catalogue of his Medical and Surgical Library. We find it to be of great use for general reference purposes. It is arranged alphabetically, according to the authors' names, and at the end there is a classified list of subjects. The published prices and year of publication of all the works are given. The catalogue is supplied to non-subscribers at 5s.

We are glad to notice a marked improvement in "The Medical Annual" for this year (John Wright & Co., Bristol, 6s. 6d.). The editorial staff has been strengthened by the addition of such representative men as Dr. Faneourt Barnes and Stretch Dowse, Sir Morell Mackenzie, and Messrs. Hurry Fenwick and Milliean. Some special articles are contributed by the staff, while the abstracts of the more important therapeutic papers published last year are concise, and with the special contributions take up about 100 pages more than in the 1888 volume. The book is well got up, and its contents are such as to make it a valuable addition to the medical library.

The Singapore Botanical Gardens, according to the "Guide" published at the Government printing office of the settlement, and of which a copy has been sent to us by the director of the gardens, were established by the Singapore Agri-Horticultural Society, a body founded some thirty years ago. Mr. Niven, who, in 1860, commenced to lay out the gardens, found their site occupied by a dense natural jungle, and after struggling for a number of years with the drawbacks of natural disadvantages and lack of financial strength, the society finally, in 1874, handed over the gardens to the Government, under the direction of which they have been steadily extended to their present area of 66 acres, which includes about 10 acres of original jungle, almost the only land of that character left in the island, and affording an excellent idea of the richness of tropical vegetation.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday at the Mason College, Mr. George E. Perry, F.C.S., President, in the chair. The report submitted to the meeting stated that the members and associates numbered 148, which was an increase over the previous year. The papers read at the evening meetings were enumerated, and it was stated that the attendances at these showed an increase over those at last year's meetings. There had been sixty-four applications for hooks against fifty-nine last year, these being exclusive of casual callers. The council regretted that no classes had been held in consequence of the required number of students not being forthcoming. The annual supper had been a signal success, and the ball had yielded a profit of 13*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The council had met five times, and had discussed *inter alia* the following subjects:—The ambiguity of using the sign *Oss* in prescriptions; the election of members of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society; Railway Rates Bill. The financial statement showed an expenditure of 45*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and a balance in hand of 12*l.* 8*s.*

The President, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, commented on the topics therein referred to. Alluding to "*Oss*" discussion, he said he had been requested to communicate with the General Medical Council in regard to it, and the reply received was what they expected, namely, that the British Pharmacopœia laid it down that a pint was 20 oz., and that the sign "*Oss*" meant half that quantity, consequently that it meant nothing else than 10 oz.

Mr. W. F. WYLEY seconded the motion. He remarked that it was satisfactory that there was a balance in hand—a circumstance not always found in associations of that kind—and that the membership had increased during the year. He regretted, however, that more chemists in the Midland Counties did not join that association. Birmingham was the centre of such a large district that the membership of the Association ought to be at least twice as large as it was. He hoped some good would result from their action in regard to the question of railway rates.

Councillor BARCLAY felt with Mr. Wyley that the Association ought to be much stronger than it was. There was a large constituency in the Midlands, and there was no other Association. A strong association was of the utmost importance to the trade. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society were always anxious to ascertain the opinions of the chemists and druggists of the provinces, and their policy was no doubt moulded, to a considerable extent, by the wishes of their constituents. It was because they did not know the wishes of their constituents that they did not move faster than they did. The Council would doubtless do a great deal better work than they had done if they were backed, as they ought to have been, by the rank and file of the trade throughout the country. The future of pharmacy, there could be no doubt, was in the direction of education. Such associations as that could do a great deal in preparing the younger members of the trade for the enforced curriculum to which they had to look forward. He was glad that chemists had moved in regard to the proposed railway rates to unite with the London Chamber of Commerce to put a stop to the enterprise, if he might so call it, of the great railway companies. The companies had been thwarted in their attempts to impose heavy rates upon the heavier branches of industry, and they now intended to try to get out of those traders who dealt in light goods, such as chemists and druggists, by enhanced rates, the deficiency they were suffering from. The library at present was of very small dimensions, but now that they had furnished themselves with a good book-case he hoped the number of books would increase. He trusted the library would not be burdened with a lot of common books, but that they would go in for standard works of service to pharmacists. He trusted the coming year would be a successful one, not only so far as the reading of papers was concerned, but also in the direction of cricket and other outdoor exercises. If they could arrange for excursions it would be a great advantage. All these things would help to build up a useful association and make it a real power. It was necessary for them to unite. Their business was so intricate and surrounded by so many diffi-

culties, that it was of the utmost importance that they should be a strong association. (Applause.)

Mr. C. J. ARBLASTER, referring to the library, said the Pharmaceutical Society had, in more than one instance, made grants of books to different associations throughout the country. He had no doubt that if representations were made they would extend the same favour to that association.

The PRESIDENT said it was decided by the Council not to make a formal application to the Pharmaceutical Society for books, but that Mr. Southall should be deputed to ask if there were any duplicates in the possession of the Society which could be obtained for that association. His own opinion, however, was that a direct application would be better.

The report was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT, who was received with applause, then said:—I have now, in my presidential capacity, to take leave of this association and to resign the charge which, two years ago, you generously placed in my hands. Taking a survey of that period, conscious as I am that my own task might have been better performed—(No, no)—I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves that our association has not, at any rate, "gone back." On the contrary, we are now stronger in members than at any previous time in our history; the attendances at our monthly meetings have been, on the whole, very good, whilst the papers contributed have shown no falling-off, either in number or interest. The conditions, however, affecting the practice of our calling have not, I fear, been materially improved during that time. Competition from without is as rife as when I first had the privilege of addressing you, and that blissful millenium, when "pharmacy for the pharmacist" shall have become an accomplished fact, seems, unhappily, as remote as ever. Those of us who have spent some years "watching and waiting" in pharmacy are, I think, now pretty well convinced that progress in such a direction must, from the very nature of things pharmaceutical, inevitably be slow. But there are others—the impatient spirits of pharmacy, if I may so term them—I have been myself at one time and another amongst their number—who, I know, think otherwise. To those, therefore, I would commend a careful perusal of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society just held in London, and more particularly the very forcible remarks which were made by the President (Mr. Carteighe) on the several important matters brought forward for discussion. If they do not then come to the conclusion that, with regard at any rate to the one or two burning questions which for a long time have agitated pharmacy—"it is better to bear those ills we have than fly to those we know not of"—I am afraid that anything I may say will have but little weight. The difficulties which on every side beset the path of the would-be reformer of the position of pharmacy are so great, and in many respects so insuperable, that even so experienced and accomplished a tactician as Mr. Carteighe, with the collective wisdom of the Council to boot, can devise no practical means of surmounting them. And speaking of Mr. Carteighe, I may say that it was with feelings of indignation and shame that I found that a man in our own body so eminent, who for the last decade at least has laboured so zealously—more abundantly than us all—in the cause of pharmacy, who has contended, and contended successfully, in season and out of season, for the true status of the pharmacist amongst other scientific bodies—I say I was indignant to find that in return for all this, or, perhaps, alas! because of all this, Mr. Carteighe had been placed almost at the bottom of the poll. It is fortunate for Mr. Carteighe that he did not happen to live in those bygone days when enthusiasm in a good cause meant often a speedy transference to another, and that not a mundane, sphere, or the next thing one might expect would be an order for his execution. It is a pleasing contrast to such ungenerous action, and cannot but be in the highest degree satisfactory to this Association, that our respected Vice-President (Mr. Southall) occupies such a high—all but the highest—position on the list. (Applause.) As a set-off, forsooth, to the impatience and discontent to which I have alluded, we have, on the other hand, the supineness and indifference of a large number even of members of the

Society themselves, to say nothing of the still larger number of those who, for one reason or another, prefer to remain altogether outside the fold. This, I think, could not have been more clearly demonstrated than in the report of the Society to which I have referred. We find that out of 3,371 voting-papers issued by the Society, no fewer than 1,699—more than 50 per cent.—of those papers were unreturned. In spite, however, of mistrust on the one hand, and apathy on the other, I think it will be admitted that a strong and representative Council has been elected—a Council representative of more than one phase of feeling in the pharmaceutical body. I am, therefore, the more confident, and I trust that you share in that confidence, that whether from a professional or commercial standpoint, all will be done that can be done—not only for the “West-end” pharmacist, but for every sort and condition of pharmacist in the country. I say advisedly that doubtless all will be done that can be done, because it is as well that we should recognise, once and for all, that, though certain things for which we have been long contending may be, as they are, desirable and just, still, do what we may, there is not the remotest probability of being able to obtain them. I, for one, have always held, and still hold, that the distribution by the pharmacist, and by the pharmacist alone, not simply of poisons, but of the official preparations as well, would be a distinctive public benefit; but it is very questionable, indeed, it seems highly improbable, that in these days of free and unlimited distribution, such a restriction will for some time to come, if ever, be effected. And so with other questions affecting us—the Medicine-stamp Act; the supply of medicated wines without the necessity of having a special licence, and other matters—the difficulty is in being able to effect such a change as we desire without running the risk of bringing upon ourselves more dire calamities. But though we may not be able by any legislative act to protect ourselves, and at the same time the public, to the extent we wish, and though we may not to any great extent be able to free ourselves from much of the present harassing interference with the legitimate practice of our calling, still I am one of those who believe that pharmacy, in spite of all, will continue to hold her own. There is one thing—and it is an important factor in the success or failure of each one of us—of which we cannot be defrauded, and that is our individuality. An educated and capable pharmacist is, generally speaking, practically certain to succeed, and his success, to a large extent, will be in proportion to his capability. This is the view that is taken by those who have given the most thought and attention to the matter—men not outside our ranks, but men who are as dependent on pharmacy for a livelihood as we are. It is to give effect to this view—to ensure that in the future a more highly-trained body of pharmacists shall be available, not simply for the public benefit, but for the well-being and greater security of the pharmacist, that the efforts of the late and previous Councils have been directed. It is for us, as pharmacists—it is more particularly for us, as members of this Midland Counties Chemists' Association, to strengthen the hands of the present Council in London—so thoroughly representative as it now is—in any further endeavour they may make to benefit the pharmacist and to elevate the character and position of pharmacy in the country. With regard to this Association, if it is to maintain its present efficiency, the work, let me remind you, must not be left to the few. It is well that we should have—as we fortunately have—energetic and hard-working secretaries. It is important that we should have a strong and capable executive; but it is equally necessary that every member should take, as far as he is able, a personal and active interest in the welfare and progress of his Association. In conclusion, I thank you for the kindness you have shown me during the time I have been connected with this Association, and more especially for the courtesy and help you have extended to me during my two years' occupancy of this chair. (Loud applause.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Perry for his services as President was moved by Mr. Conneillor Barclay, and seconded by Mr. G. Thonger in highly complimentary terms. The latter, however, alluding to the Pharmaceutical Society, said he could not help saying that as far as his ability to judge was concerned, the Society was to a great extent chargeable with the deplorable condition in which they found the retail drug trade of the present day. They were justified in expecting

that in the future the commercial interests of the trade would have more attention paid to them by the Society.

Mr. W. JONES and Mr. C. THOMPSON supported the vote, which was acknowledged by Mr. Perry, who in turn moved votes of thanks to the retiring members of the Council, the vice-presidents, secretaries, and other officers for their services during the year. This was seconded by Professor Eliot.

Mr. WYLEY responded on behalf of the vice-presidents and members of the Council, and Mr. ALCOCK and Mr. THOMPSON, honorary secretaries, also briefly replied.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. W. F. Wyley, F.C.S.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Alfred Southall, F.C.S., and Mr. W. H. Pullin; hon. treasurer, Mr. Charles J. Arblaster; hon. librarian, Mr. F. H. Aleock; auditors, Mr. F. H. Prosser and Mr. W. Jones; hon. secs., Mr. Charles Thompson and Mr. F. H. Aleock. Eighteen gentlemen were also appointed to form the Council of the Association.

Mr. Wyley acknowledged his election as President, and the meeting terminated.

MARRIAGES.

[*Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.*]

CRUICKSHANK—MACALLAN.—On May 15, at Fraserburgh, by the Rev. W. Paterson, F.C., John Cruickshank, chemist, Aberdeen, to Elizabeth Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. John Macallan, fish-curer.

WELSH—MCCONNACHIE.—On May 17, at Rose Cottage Orchard Lane, Old Aberdeen, by the Rev. G. Jamieson, D.D., David Welsh, chemist, to Marion, only daughter of J. R. McConnachie.

DEATHS.

FOUGERA.—Mr. Charles E. Fougera, of Messrs. E. Fougera & Co., New York, died on April 22 of internal abscess. He was born at Chateauroux, France, on May 23, 1821, and was a graduate of the University of France. He emigrated to the United States in 1846, and three years later established a pharmacy in New York, and early became a large importer of French pharmaceutical goods. He also opened a similar establishment in Brooklyn, and both of these are still carried on, Mr. W. R. Woodward and Mr. E. Heydenreich being partners. The firm is a well-known one, and Mr. Fougera was justly regarded as an enlightened pharmacist.

ROBBINS.—Dr. Chas. A. Robbins, late of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, died in New York on May 4 from a complication of diseases, from which he had suffered for some considerable time. Two months ago, says the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, he took a trip South, in the hope of recruiting his health, but returned feeling much worse. The deceased was born in Brooklyn thirty-four years ago, received his education in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and completed his studies at the Berlin University, where he took the degree of Ph.D. He subsequently graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy. His first commercial experience was in the house of McKesson & Robbins, in which he subsequently was given an interest, and for which he made several trips abroad. In 1885 the Doctor withdrew from the firm and entered into partnership with his father (who had also been a partner in McKesson & Robbins), under the style of Robbins & Robbins, to manufacture quinine and chemicals, a large factory having been erected in Brooklyn for that purpose. Subsequently the firm name was changed to the present style of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works (Limited), and last December the deceased gentleman severed his connection with it. His brother—Herbert D. Robbins—is now president of the corporation, and also a member of the firm of McKesson & Robbins. Dr. Robbins's widow and two children survive him.

LONDON “AIR.”—It is alleged that 350 tons of sulphur are thrown into the air every winter day in London. This represents upwards of 1,000 tons of sulphuric acid.

MEDICINES FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

IN his new book on "Bacillary Consumption," to which reference was made last week, Dr. Horace Dobell, after referring to the climatic treatment of the disease, says:—Before discussing or prescribing remedies not obtainable by "all sorts and conditions of men," it is well to turn to certain valuable medicinal substances, well worthy of consideration, which are within the reach of all. I take for granted that hydro-carbons have been at once added to the diet in their most assimilable forms—oleinous fats, like cod-liver oil, to reach the blood by venous absorption; solid fats (stearin, margarin, and palmatin) emulsified by pancreatisation, to assist them in reaching the blood by the lacteal route in spite of its damaged or obstructed state (see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 14, 1888). I also take for granted that carbo-hydrates (farinaceous foods) have been at once added to the diet—to supply materials for heat and mechanical force, and thns to economise the fats. For the same reason it may often be necessary to add alcohol, when there is urgent need to *save time* by supplying materials for rapid oxidation until the organism is charged with materials for tissue formation; but in whatever form alcohol is given, it should always be associated and supplemented with more permanent and substantial forms of food.

Next in importance, and in the order of therapeutic sequence, come iodoform, chloride of calcium, arsenic—and many would add the hypophosphites; but as to these, although they have a certain usefulness, my own experience is disappointing. I believe that much valuable time is often wasted by too great a dependence upon them, and especially upon certain popular preparations which, while bearing their name, contain them in ridiculously small quantities. But iodoform is a potent remedy, although its most important place is in cases of advanced tuberculisation and disintegration, where the sputa are unavoidably swallowed in considerable quantities. It is also of much value in the earlier stages. When there is a suspicion that bacilli may possibly be lurking in the secretions, ready for an advance into the tissues, or that they may have gained admission to the blood, iodoform should always be administered as a precautionary measure. We owe the present *revival* of the remedy in consumption to the careful experiments and reports of Dr. Shingleton Smith, of Clifton. There is very seldom any difficulty in getting it taken and well borne if prescribed in a pill containing gr. ij. iodoform, and made up with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth. This should be varnished and scented with coumarin or coffee, and taken twice or thrice a day *half way through a meal*. If it causes any sensations of nervous perturbation, which is rarely the case, the dose should be diminished, and if there is diarrhoea or sickness, it should be discontinued till they are allayed, and during this interval sulpho-carbolate of soda (a valuable remedy which we owe to Dr. Sansom) should be given instead.

The next remedy of importance is chloride of calcium. It deserves to be considered a curative medicine—not from any direct action upon bacilli or their food, but from its specific action upon lymphatic glands. Its action in relieving and reducing enlargement of superficial lymphatic glands is well known; and there is every reason to believe that it is no less potent in its action upon adenoid tissue generally, and upon the deeper glands, especially the mesenteric system, to which it is more directly applied through the alimentary portal. It should be given in doses of 10 to 15 grains twice or thrice a day, well diluted, and it may be advantageously combined with bark or quinine. With our present knowledge of the connection between bacillary consumption and affections of the lacteal and mesenteric system, we cannot be surprised that clinical experience has proved the value of chloride of calcium in the earliest stages of consumption, and that this is especially the case in early life.

Arsenate of soda comes next in importance, especially if loss of flesh is rapid. I think it must be regarded rather as a "skid" to "brake" the wheels of a descending vitality while restorative measures are being applied, than as a strictly curative remedy; but as a tonic, antiseptic, and antidyseptic, it does much to help the cure in a large number

of cases—when tuberculisation is imminent. But it is most valuable in developed phthisis after tuberculisation has occurred. One of the best means of administering it is in the form of La Bourboule water, mixed with one-third of boiling milk.

In the subsequent chapter he specially emphasises the usefulness of *pounded* pancreatin (not liquid preparations), pepsin, and malt extract along with food.

Scientific Prebilities.

The Sun was Exceptionally Active in September of last year, two eruptions taking place on the 5th and 6th. Both appear to have taken place about the same region of the solar disc, and the protuberance accompanying the first contained the vapours of several metals, such as sodium, barium, and iron, besides two very bright red rays of an unknown element, one between B and C, the other between B and A of the spectrum.

Sulphurous Acids Disinfection.—According to the experiments recently made by MM. H. Dubief and I. Bruhl, and reported on to the Academy of Sciences, it appears that gaseous sulphurous acid has a destructive effect on germs contained in the air, especially when saturated by water vapour; that it acts mainly on the germs of bacteria, and that when employed in the pure state for a prolonged period it may even in the dry state prove fatal to germs.

The Polariscopes as a Thermometer.—The polariscopes has recently been applied in France to determining the temperature of incandescent iron and other metals. The colour of a glowing mass of metal varies according to its temperature, and a ray of the light when polarised is rotated by a plate of quartz to a degree dependent upon the colour. The degree of rotation is measured by the polariscopes, and an empirical scale of temperature is thus obtained, which has been found very useful and reliable in metallurgical operations.

To Estimate Acetone in Methyl Alcohol.—Messinger shakes from 20 to 30 c.c. of normal potash solution with 1 to 2 c.c. of the methyl alcohol in a stoppered flask. Then 20 to 30 c.c. of fifth-normal iodine solution is run in, and the whole shaken for some seconds until the solution becomes clear; it is then acidified with hydrochloric acid, an excess of decinormal sodium thiosulphate added, and finally titrated back with the iodine solution, starch being used as an indicator. The method is based on the formation of iodoform, so that 3 mols. of iodine are equivalent to 1 mol. of acetone. Potassium hydrate free from nitrite should be used.

The Plastering of Wines.—The advantages claimed for this practice are that fermentation is increased very much; that it is more rapid and complete; that the wine keeps longer when it has been plastered, and that the colour is richer and more lasting. But it has its disadvantages. For instance, in the Department of Aveyron, those who consume plastered wines suffer from an unquenchable thirst, an insupportable dryness of the throat, and various other troublesome symptoms, which are supposed to arise from acid sulphate of potash, sulphuric acid, and sulphate of magnesia, formed by the reaction between the sulphate of lime and acid tartrate of potash of the lime.

White Precipitate.—Rammelsberg states that true "white precipitate" is infusible, but the preparation made by precipitating ammoniacal mercuric chloride by an alkaline carbonate is fusible. The latter can be obtained from the former by boiling it with ammonium chloride; moreover, amorphous mercuric oxide at once yields the fusible precipitate when boiled with ammonium chloride solution. When the infusible precipitate is boiled with alkali it loses one-half of its nitrogen as ammonia, whilst the fusible precipitate loses three-fourths of its nitrogen as ammonia under the same circumstances. He accordingly infers that their formulæ are: the *infusible*, $\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}, \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$, and the *fusible*, $\text{NH}_2\text{Cl}, 3\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 23.

THE week has been a quiet one as regards business in the drug and chemical markets, and the sudden advent of warm weather has not, so far, had the effect of hardening the position of such articles as are in special demand during the summer months. In chemicals, in fact, cream of tartar and tartaric and citric acids are lower rather than firmer. Quinine has not changed any further, though the cinchona sales resulted in a further decline in the value of bark. Arsenic is very firm, sulphate of copper and yellow prussiate of potash are dearer, and morphia has made a distinct advance. Raw camphor is also firmer again since our last report. Maranham copaiba is reported a little easier, and Chinese cantharides continue to sell at very low prices. Glycerine is, perhaps, a little easier, though there are some prospects of firmer rates for this article in the near future. Castor oil and opium are dearer.

In the drysaltary markets we have to report somewhat better prices for black gambier, gum olibanum in fine drop and siftings, China galls, Jamaica ginger, cotton and linseed oils, and petroleum. Shellac is again weaker, while gum animi (Zanzibar) and Kowrie garblings have changed hands at a decline. Cut Cochin ginger is easier, and so are arrowroot, mace, pimento, and tamarinds.

In reference to the insect-powder exposed for sale last week and said to be mixed with the Hungarian daisies, Messrs. August Levermore & Co., the consignees, inform us that there is no question of its genuineness, and they are prepared to guarantee it; indeed, they tell us that they instructed the selling broker to announce the fact from the rostrum. They have shown us documents to prove the *bonâ fides* of their statements.

THE TEA-RING.—In a recent report we stated that the London Produce Clearing House had determined to extend its operations to tea, and the official announcement was subsequently made that such contracts would be registered on and after to-day, and that the first "call" would be held at the Commercial Sale Rooms at 2.15 P.M. this afternoon. It has been agreed to take as standard for the contracts so-called "good common Congou" tea, black or red leaf interchangeably, to fix the minimum quantity to be contracted for at 30,000 lbs., which represents about 500 half-chests, or, say, 625*l.* value at the present market rate. No tea may be tendered in fulfilment of contract which is worth more than $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per lb. below the type, and the very lowest grades of Congou will thus be excluded from the market in so far as the influence of the tea-ring is concerned. Punctually at 2.15 to-day a large number of tea-merchants and brokers gathered in No. 1 room of the commercial sale-rooms, and their ranks were reinforced by a considerable muster of others, mostly representing the coffee interest, who had come as sympathetic witnesses of the inauguration of a new ring in the speculative chain. Mr. Edward Hancock, of the firm of Hancock Bros. & Co., mounted the rostrum, and made a few remarks concerning the new venture, concluding by pointing out that bids would be made in sixteenths of a penny, instead of in farthings as heretofore, and immediately infringing this rule himself by asking for June sellers at $4\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*, a blunder which excited the laughter of his audience. The call then proceeded slowly, and with very little animation, only one transaction being recorded, viz. for September delivery at $5\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* per lb. The difference between sellers and buyers was then halved to establish the quotations, which

ran as follows:—June, $4\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*; July, $4\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*; August, $4\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*; September, $5\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*; October, $5\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*; November and December, $5\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*; January, $5\frac{1}{8}$ *d.*; February, March, April, and May, $5\frac{1}{8}$ *d.* per lb.

ACIDS.—Citric dull, and, if anything, easier, at $1s. 4\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per lb., on the spot. Oxalic unchanged at $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb. Tartaric is rather quiet, and may be had at $1s. 2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to $1s. 3\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per lb., according to brand.

AMMONIA SALTS.—Carbonate dull at $3\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to $4d. per lb. Sal ammoniac remains firm at $36s.$ to $34s.$ per cwt., according to quality. Sulphate remains steady at $11l. 18s. 9d.$ to $12l.$, Beekton terms, and unaltered for other makes.$

ARSENIC is becoming very scarce, and quoted at $13s. 3d.$ to $13s. 6d.$ per cwt. for white powder.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Fine Maranham is reported a little easier at $2s. 10d.$ per lb.

BORAX.—There has been a little more business, it is said, but prices show no improvement, and remain at $28s. 6d.$ to $30s.$, according to position.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—There has been an arrival of 332 tubs from Japan, and we hear it rumoured that a sailing vessel with a very considerable quantity of camphor is due shortly. Several transactions are reported this week, but in some cases no particulars have transpired. To arrive, $96s. 6d.$ "c.i.f." has been paid for Japan, and we hear that an offer of $105s.$ per cwt. has been refused for a spot parcel.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Bells are quoted at $1s. 2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to $1s. 4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb., according to brand. Foreign brands especially seem scarce, and the makers report a very brisk business.

CANTHARIDES.—Sales of Chinese flies are reported at $11d.$ per lb., being easy.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The spot quotation runs from $3s.$ to $3s. 2d.$ per lb for good bark. Some say that there have been heavy rains on the Pacific coast, which have interfered with the gathering of the crop, but we cannot say whether there is any truth in that report.

CINCHONA.—A moderate quantity was offered for sale on Tuesday, composed of:—

		Packages		Packages	
Ceylon bark	1,818	of which	1,169	were sold	
East Indian bark ..	1,058	"	975	"	
Java bark	32	"	22	"	
South American bark	425	"	130	"	
Total	3,333	"	2,306	"	

The demand throughout the auctions was exceedingly poor, but with one or two exceptions holders showed considerable anxiety to meet the market, and managed to place the bulk of their supplies at lower rates. Almost the only parcels which gave rise to any competition at all were a few lots of rather rich Ceylon and East Indian cinchona. But the greater part of the bark offered was of very poor quality, as may be judged from the following synopsis of the proportionate prices realised by the 2,306 packages which found purchasers:—

	Less than 2 <i>d.</i> per lb.	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.	4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> per lb.	8 <i>d.</i> per lb. or more
	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Ceylon	119	644	288	86	32
East Indian ..	88	594	120	152	21
Java	—	—	24	8	—
South American	—	55	10	65	—
Total	207	1,293	442	311	53

The unit may probably be placed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to occasionally $1\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per lb. for the better-class barks, but we should think that a large proportion of the ordinary barks did not fetch more than $1d.$ per lb. per unit. The following are the

approximate quantities of bark purchased at Tuesday's auctions by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works ..	183,781
" the American, French, &c., works ..	123,813
" the Brunswick works	122,699
Messrs. Howards & Sons	31,330
Agents for the Anerbach works	22,970
" the Frankfort o/M. and Stuttgart works ..	21,895
Mr. Thomas Whiffen	10,680
Sundry druggists.. ..	17,644
Total sold	534,212
Bought in or withdrawn	199,883
Total quantity catalogued	734,095

It should be well understood that the mere weight of bark purchased affords no guide whatever to the quinine yield represented by it, firms who buy a small quantity of bark by weight frequently taking the richest lots, and *vice versa*. An analysis of the catalogues gives the following prices for sound bark:—

CEYLON BARK.—*Original.*—Yellow varieties: chips, ordinary and small mixed with weak branch, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; fairly good, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; fine bold bright mixed with thin broken quill, $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; chips and shavings mixed, good bright bold, $4d.$ to $5d.$; shavings, ordinary, $2d.$; fairly good, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4d.$; root, good to bold, not very dusty, $5d.$ to $6d.$ per lb. Red varieties: chips, weak and woody to fair, mixed with branch, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; fairly good, $3d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; chips and shavings mixed, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2d.$; spokeshavings, good bright appearance, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3d.$; root, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Grey and hybrid varieties: chips, $2d.$ to $3d.$; shavings, $4d.$; root, $3d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. *Renewed.*—Yellow varieties: chips, dull and rather weak, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; fair, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; good bright and rich, several lots, $7d.$ to $8d.$; chips and shavings mixed, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$; small bright shavings, $5d.$ to $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Red varieties: weak to fair chips, mixed with branch, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; medium to good ditto, $4d.$ to $5d.$; chips and shavings mixed (for one lot $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ was refused, though $2d.$ would have been accepted), $3d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; bright spokeshavings, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4d.$ per lb. Grey and hybrid varieties: chips, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6d.$; bright shavings, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Several parcels of yellow and red Ceylon barks were bought in, as the highest offers obtainable were from 25 to 75 per cent. below the limits.

EAST INDIAN BARK.—*Original.*—Yellow varieties: Drugists' quill, broken and papery, $4d.$ to $5d.$; chips, very dull and weak to fair branchy, $\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; fine rich, but mixed, $9d.$; chips and shavings mixed, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Red varieties, a very large proportion: Fair bold silvery druggists' quill, $5d.$ to $6d.$; papery, broken, and small mixed, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; twigs and siftings, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; chips, dusty weak, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; dull to good fair, $2d.$ to $3d.$; good, $4d.$; shavings, $2d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; root, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $3d.$ per lb. Of grey barks, some parcels were sold at $6d.$ to $8d.$ for good broken branchy chips, and $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for weaker ditto. *Renewed.*—Red chips: Ordinary and weak, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; fair to good, $3d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; spoke-shavings, fair mixed with chips to good, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

JAVA BARK.—*Original.*—Yellow chips: Good bright strong, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6d.$; root, $4d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN BARK.—Of *Calisaya*, 55 bales (8,250 lbs.) good silvery cultivated quills sold at $7d.$ to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ for sound, while part of a quantity of weak and dull thin broken quill and twigs, imported *via* Hamburg, brought $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4d.$ per lb. For several parcels of *Cuprea* barks, imported in 1885-87, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. was refused, the limit being given as $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. For 50 bales *Soft Columbian* (1885 import) $2d.$ per lb. was declined. Eight cases *Cartagena*, bold split quill, bought in at $10d.$ per lb.

The imports of cinchona bark into London, from all parts, since our last report have been 357 packages. The shipments from Ceylon between October 1 and April 25 are given as follows:—1888-89, 6,837,095 lbs.; 1887-88, 6,369,148 lbs.; 1886-87, 8,674,497 lbs. The French official statistics give the following figures relating to the bark movements for the first four months of the last three years:—

	1889	1888	1887
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports, Jan. 1—April 30 ..	344	274	273
Exports, Jan. 1—April 30 ..	194	131	189
Stock on April 30	68	55	44

COPPER (SULPHATE).—The market has become stronger

on the spot, and from $24l. 10s.$ to $25l. 10s.$ is required, but for forward delivery there is no change in the quotations.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Stocks are accumulating, and the market is weaker, at $95s. 6d.$ per cwt. for first French crystals.

GALLS.—Several transactions of *China* galls are reported this week at $63s.$ on the spot, while for arrival $56s. 6d.$, "c.i.f." terms, have been paid. A cablegram received to-day from Shanghai states that no reliable quotations are obtainable there. The stock which is now left is small and is not being offered. There also appears to be more inquiry for blue *Turkey* galls.

GAMBIER.—The price for block in all positions continues to advance, and the market appears to be in a very strong position. During the week business has been done on the spot at $27s. 6d.$ rising to $28s.$; April-May, $27s. 6d.$; May-June, $27s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $27s. 3d.$; June-July, $27s.$ (Liverpool, $27s. 3d.$) per cwt. At auction, blocky cubes were bought in at $44s. 6d.$ per cwt.

GINGER.—At auction on Wednesday *Jamaica* ginger sold irregularly, but generally dearer; while cut *Cochin* kinds, on the other hand, were from $1s.$ to $2s.$ cheaper. *Jamaica*: Common to good common brought $57s. 6d.$ to $65s. 6d.$; medium, $67s.$ to $73s. 6d.$; good bold, $84s.$ to $90s.$ per cwt. *Cochin*: Fair to good rough, $20s.$ to $21s.$; small to fine bold scraped, $20s.$ to $43s.$; half-cut, $23s.$ to $34s. 6d.$; cut, small to bold, $25s.$ to $59s.$ per cwt. There has been a very strong demand in Liverpool for *African* ginger, and prices have advanced from $17s.$ to $19s. 6d.$ per cwt. for spot, and up to $18s. 6d.$ for forward delivery.

GLYCERINE.—Quotations for double-distilled, s.g. 1.260, vary, but they seem generally a little easier, one of the best brands having sold at $64l.$ per ton. On the other hand, large orders for crude glycerine are said to have recently been in the market in Germany, but the limits were too low to secure acceptance. The tendency is, however, said to be decidedly firmer.

GUM ANIMI.—A fair quantity was sold at auction to-day, *Zanzibar* at a decline of about $10s.$ per cwt, but other varieties at fairly steady rates. Nearly 60 cases *Zanzibar* were disposed of: fair to good strong ambery sorts, $16l. 12s. 6d.$ to $17l. 5s.$; pale medium sorts, $11l. 17s. 6d.$; bean and pea, $8l. 7s. 6d.$ to $8l. 12s. 6d.$; red peas, $90s.$; pickings, $75s.$ *Demerara*, bold scraped, $6l.$ to $6l. 5s.$; common red, $95s.$ *Madagascar*, small ambery sorts, $7l. 17s. 6d.$; ordinary red to good pale bean and pea, $5l.$ to $6l. 12s. 6d.$ per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—The London market remains very quiet, and business of a retail character only has transpired since the last auctions. In Liverpool the demand is not very brisk. Picked *Brazilian* gum continues to be sold at $70s.$ per cwt.

GUM COPAL slow of sale. *Manilla*, hard mixed amber to fine white, $34s.$ to $78s.$; fair chips, $25s. 6d.$ per cwt.

GUM DAMAR.—A small proportion of the 791 packages offered sold steadily. Fair to good *Singapore*, $60s.$ to $67s.$; yellow *Batavia*, $76s.$ per cwt.

GUM KOWRIE.—A good demand prevails, although at auction prices were not always firmly kept. Good scraped to fine transparent sold at $5l. 17s. 6d.$ to $11l. 2s. 6d.$; partly scraped, good pale soft to fine, $76s.$ to $7l. 2s. 6d.$ per cwt.

GUM OLIBANUM.—Holders are very firm, and do not seek to meet the market. Only a small proportion of the 869 packages offered to-day was disposed of, at an advance of about $2s. 6d.$ for good hard drop, and also dearer for siftings. Garblings, on the other hand, are a little easier. Medium to fine pale picked drop brought $40s.$ to $66s.$; pickings, $13s.$ to $18s.$; and siftings, $13s.$ to $14s.$ per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—The 40 packages mentioned in our last report arrived last Friday from Antwerp, per *Merlin*.

MORPHIA.—The makers have now advanced their quotation. In sympathy with opium, and business is reported to have been done to-day at $4s. 9d.$ per oz. for fair quantities. We would not be surprised to hear that more money would be required next week.

OIL (CASTOR).—The Liverpool market has again advanced, and closes with a very strong position. For *French* oil, first pressing, from 3½*d.* rising to 3¼*d.* per lb. has been paid, and holders seem inclined to ask more money. Second pressings are now no longer obtainable under 3*d.* per lb. Good *Calcutta* seconds have gone up to 3½*d.*, which has been paid, and *Madras* to 3*d.* per lb.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Since our last report 5*s.* 11*d.* per lb. has been paid for *Star anise* oil, and holders will not sell now under 6*s.* per lb. *Cassia* dull and neglected; 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.* per lb. nominally. American *Peppermint* oil remains quiet at 13*s.* for H.G.H. brand. *Otto of rose* firm. Stocks of good oil in Bulgaria are said to be running very low.

OIL (OLIVE).—Our market remains very quiet at 31*l.* 5*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.* for *Mogadore*, and 34*l.* to 34*l.* 10*s.* for *Spanish* and *Sicilian*. In Sicily and Calabria the new crop, so far, promises very well. In Spain the markets are declining, Seville oil being dearer than Malaga.

OILS (VARIOUS).—*Cocoonut* oil rather dull of sale; Cochin, 27*l.* to 28*l.*; Ceylon, 24*l.* 15*s.* to 25*l.*; Mauritius, 25*l.* 10*s.* to 25*l.* 15*s.* *Cotton oil* firmer; crude, 22*l.* 10*s.* to 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; refined, 24*l.* 10*s.* *Linseed* oil steadier; 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 19*l.* 15*s.* *Palm* oil firmer in Liverpool; fine Lagos here, 23*l.* *Petroleum*: American spot, 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.*; Russian 3¾*d.* to 5¼*d.* *Rape* oil, brown spot, 27*l.*; refined, 28*l.* 10*s.* *Turpentine*: American spot, 33*s.* 6*d.*; June, 30*s.* 6*d.*; September-December, 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

OPIUM.—Since last week there has been quite a boom in this article, the reports of shortage in the crop having become more definite, and the maximum which is expected to be collected being put at 4,000 to 4,500 cases. The morphia-makers are said to have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. advance already. For soft shipping opium 14*s.* 6*d.* has been paid, and 15*s.* is now required. For first 10*s.* 6*d.*, and seconds 9*s.* 6*d.*, has been paid.

POTASH SALTS.—*Bichromate* remains very quiet at 4½*d.* per lb., while *Chlorate* is rather easier. There were sellers a few days ago at 4½*d.*, but now perhaps that price might just be shaded. Yellow *Prussiate* is very firm and exceedingly scarce on the spot, foreign makes cannot be had under 6¾*d.* per lb., while for English brands a little more money is required.

QUICKSILVER.—The principal importers have held their price very steadily at 8*l.* 10*s.* during the week, while second-hand holders have fluctuated between 8*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and 8*l.* 5*s.* per bottle. Yesterday the former price would have bought, but to-day there was nothing to be had below 8*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

QUININE.—Several transactions are reported of German quinine, B & S and Brunswick brands, at 1*s.* per oz. cash terms, in bulk from the second-hand. The makers' quotations are nominally unchanged, but they would no doubt be open to offers.

RHUBARB.—We note the arrival of two parcels from China, aggregating 57 cases.

SHELLAC.—The mild excitement which existed towards the close of last week, and which was apparently based upon the small *Calcutta* shipments for the first half of May, did not remain in existence very long, though it influenced the auctions to some extent. At these sales 1,087 cases were offered, of which about 450 found purchasers at an advance, as compared with the previous week's auction rates, of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* on *Orange*, and 2*s.* on *Garnet* lac. *Fine orange*, VSO brand, good bright worked, sold at 68*s.* to 69*s.*; fair to good reddish, 62*s.* to 65*s.*; dull and livery, 60*s.* to 61*s.* per cwt. *Button*, darkish seconds, 80*s.* per cwt. At the "call" on Tuesday there was a very dull tone, and since then the market has continued to droop, the quotations in to-day's "ring" being:—

		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Orange TN, sellers	..	66/	67/	67/6	68/	69/
" buyers	..	63/	64/	65/	66/	65/
Garnet AC, sellers	..	52/	53/	100 c.	54/	—
" buyers	..	43/	51/	at 53/	52/6	—

or rather lower for the week. The shipments from *Calcutta* to the United Kingdom for the first half of May were 400 cwt. (against 3,000 cwt. last year), and to the United States 1,800 cwt.

SOY (CHINA).—A few days ago a parcel of 750 casks is reported to have changed hands for arrival at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per gallon, London terms.

SPICES.—*Arrowroot* easier, with sales of common St. Vincent, "without reserve," at 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.* *Fine Bermuda*, 1*s.* 8*d.* *Cloves* dull at 8*d.* for good Zanzibar. *Mace* lower: bold red Penang, 3*s.* 3*d.*; good West Indian, 3*s.* per lb. *Nutmegs* are quiet, but prices fairly well maintained. *Black pepper* dull of sale, and the entire supply brought to auction was bought in. *White pepper* also dull. *Pimento* ½*d.* cheaper; fair Jamaica 2½*d.* per lb.

TAMARINDS have become rather depressed, and sales can only be effected at lower rates. Good new *Barbadoes* sold at 14*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*, and a few lots common *St. Kitts* at 9*s.* per cwt.

TEA.—The China market continues dull, though Tuesday's sale showed rather better prices for first-crop Monings under 8*d.* Commerce grades, however, are cheaper. A considerable quantity of N. S. 1889 and 1890 Newmake has arrived during the week, and sold—mostly in public auction—at very reasonable rates, from 6½*d.* to 8½*d.*, fair quality tea being obtainable at 7*d.* to 7½*d.* Scented teas and Oolongs are rather easier, common S. Caper selling at 5½*d.*, while green teas keep steady. Up to the time of writing no news has been received of the departure of the first vessel with new-crop Monings from Hankow, so that we cannot expect the teas here before the end of June. Telegrams report that, in spite of the depression in China tea on this side, prices at Hankow are high and the market active. No news is yet to hand of the opening of the market at Foochow. The Indian as well as the Ceylon markets have quite collapsed this week for lower grades, so-called Assam Pekoes—very common, stalky—selling as low as 4¼*d.* per lb., and fair Ceylon leaf tea at 5*d.* All finer grades of Ceylon and Assam fetched full rates, and were not affected by the fall in commoner sorts. This sudden drop has given a much needed impetus to the country demand.

Foreign and Colonial.

A STEARINE AND GLYCERINE FACTORY is said to be about to be established in Hamburg. Its energies will in the first place be applied to cover the local consumption and to create an export trade. Before the inclusion of Hamburg into the Zollverein, Dutch glycerine was largely used there.

Two pharmacists on the staff of the Austrian journal, *Pharmaceutische Post*, have recently left Vienna on a tour through Egypt, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and eventually also India. Their object is to gather materials of historical pharmaceutical interest, and information regarding the prospects of Austrian pharmacists desirous of settling in the Levant, &c.

INDIAN MUSTARD OIL.—It is suggested by correspondents of Indian journals that merchants in the Agra district, which produces large quantities of mustard seed, should form a syndicate, purchase the oil-pressing mills on sale in Bombay and Calcutta, and prepare mustard oil on a large scale for export to London. The oil-cake could also be exported, though a good deal would be consumed as cattle food in India. A hundred pounds of mustard seed, advocates of this scheme say, give from 34 lbs. to 36 lbs. of the oil, hence 300 lbs. of seed has to be sent to England to produce 108 lbs. of mustard oil. It is therefore manifest that sending the oil in place of the seed is the most profitable form of procedure. To promote this project the merchants should advance money to the cultivators to grow pure mustard and cress crops. The common garden cress yields a superior culinary oil, and is very easily cultivated. One hundred pounds of cress seed will give 57 lbs. of oil; thus 200 lbs. of cress seed gives as much oil as 300 lbs. of mustard seed. If the Assam tea planters would press and export the mustard-seed oil, and retain the oil-cake, it would supply them with an excellent manure for tea plants. The cress could be easily sown between the rows of tea plants, now taken up by growing weeds and grasses, notwithstanding the spring deep hoeing.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.

The Turn of the Tide.

SIR,—The whirligig of time brings revenge, and all things, it is said, come to the man who waits. We have waited long, and we have suffered much in the weary years of waiting, but the end, if not yet actually in view, is not far off. For half-a-dozen years, at least, the irresistible flood of eloquence has flowed on, and no one man has been strong enough to stem the current; but what the units could not accomplish has been done by the mass, and to-day the Pharmaceutical Society feels the novel sensation of comparative freedom; of release from the tyrannical embrace which has well-nigh smothered out its existence. The tide is turning; men have realised that it is not words that are wanted, but work; not a gilded palace, but a house of industry; not abortive Bills, but sympathetic attention to the real needs of the craft; not a name, but a reality; and the result is found in the voting of last week, which formed the anti-climax of, and commentary on, the proceedings at the annual meeting. The official report of the "transactions" occupies some twenty pages, and of these quite one-half is taken up with the "statements of defence" by the President of the Society. Never surely was oratory so thrown away! Never was "sweetness" so wasted "on the desert air"! Surely at last will Mr. Carteighe have realised that "I" and "the Society" are by no means synonymous terms, and that the assumption, in reality if not in terms, that he and it were one, was a presumption of the most ridiculous character. The significance of the vote will be all the more vividly realised if in imagination we transpose the names at the top and the bottom of the list of successful candidates. If, as we have been so often assured, Mr. Carteighe truly represents the Society, what more natural than to find him at the top of the poll? This, indeed, is the position which ought to have been his by right, by virtue of all his years of devotion to the Society. Then, while we should have been sorry to see Mr. Martindale at the bottom of the poll, we should have been able to explain the fact by his having issued no circular broadcast, and having no powerful local influence to support him, as in the case of the other two new men. Had we been asked our opinion as to the probable relative position of these two men, we should most certainly have put Mr. Carteighe first, for our knowledge of the real feeling of the Society has not been commensurate with our desire, and it is a great surprise to find that he is actually last. We must look at things as they are, and we have not Carteighe at the top, but Martindale; not Martindale at the bottom, but Carteighe. The verdict is indeed a "bolt from the blue," and it falls with an effect all the more crushing in view of the fact that so few members have voted. It is well known that those who are least in love with the policy of the past few years have been the men who have failed to return their voting-papers, and it is now unquestionable that the vast majority of the Society are quite opposed to that policy. Has this vote, as between these two men, any meaning at all, and if it has, what is its true significance? Simply this—that the tide is turning; that the members and associates want men, not for what they say, but for what they do. Mr. Martindale has a record of good work—apart from politics, it is true, but sound, honest work nevertheless. Mr. Carteighe has a most voluminous record of words, or of such work as apparently few

in the Society are proud of. What the voters want is that the guidance of the Society will be taken out of the hands of the talkers and placed in the hands of workers; henceforth men will cease to be taken at their own valuation.

It is just possible that the anti-vivisectioners may receive, as they will certainly claim, some credit for the result of the voting; but this is absurd. The result of their interference has been to set the members against them, and rather to vote for these men than otherwise; but for their meddling some circular, Mr. Carteighe would have been, in all probability, rejected altogether, and he has to thank his friends, who cried out so lustily on his behalf on the Saturday before the election, that he has been saved even by the skin of his teeth. The real cause is the re-awakening in the members of the long-repressed desire for freedom, and for some other form of control than that expressed by the wishes and the will of Mr. Carteighe. Whether the tide has actually turned matters little, for we know that the drift of opinion which it has taken years to mature is not changed in a day, and the fact that men have at last brought themselves to vote Mr. Carteighe to the bottom of the list proves that that opinion has reached a point that will be absolutely fatal to his influence, or, at least, to such influence as he has exerted in the past. The new Council will by this vote be strengthened in their endeavours, as we honestly believe they will endeavour to place in the chair a man who will at least make an effort to conciliate the craft and win its renewed confidence—a confidence which has been lost, not from any ill will on the part of the constituency, but from the sheer obstinacy and ineptitude of past Councils, and especially of their fatuous leader.

Yours faithfully,

LOCAL SECRETARY. (53/66.)

The President on Quackery.

SIR,—“Go in for quackery if they liked.” This is a quotation from your report of Mr. Carteighe's speech on the medicine-stamp question at the annual meeting. *Proh pudor!* Surely the President was never so foully “libelled” as here out of his own mouth. The research laboratory and quackery side by side! If the practice of quackery can flourish together with any sincere seeking after truth, then indeed the wolf may lie down with the lamb, and the boldest will not dare to say that the age of miracles is past. What the President and his party *will* not see is that an Act which was originally aimed at quackery is being used to strangle legitimate pharmacy, and his angry taunts at this trade, “stolen from the booksellers,” are only so much dust thrown in the eyes of his audience. The “stealing” was the outcome of a deep-seated popular instinct that these things were most fitly dealt in by the chemists, aided, probably, by some display of business aptitude on the part of the chemists themselves.

Among the bogies unsparingly used by the President was the dread of outside traders putting up official preparations with the stamp and full descriptions. Does anything prevent their doing it now? And would anything ever stand in their way but the cardinal fact that the chemist is the person best fitted by education to do this discreetly, and to supplement the information on his labels by oral explanations.

Mr. Carteighe loftily ignored every suggestion of any other course than submission to the Act or its total repeal. Doubtless he can claim the benefit of his own message of forgiveness, for the pages of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST are probably beneath his notice, and my proposal for the amendment of the Act in your issue of April 27 still more so. The columns of the official organ are closed to my letters, although I venture to think that fair comments on matters of general interest should not be so excluded to gratify the *amour propre* of an angry editor. Perhaps the reflection that the Society over which Mr. Carteighe presides numbers barely one-fourth of the trade, and that of these again little more than one-fourth recorded their votes for him, may enable me to survive this snub.

Returning to the question, I note that the President treated this matter as though it was to be disposed of solely at the will and pleasure of the departmental authorities. Yet our fiscal history abounds in examples—from ship-money down to the Match Tax and the Van and Wheel Tax—to prove that the ultimate decision rests with public opinion. The members of our calling have as indefeasible a right to relief from a

harassing taxation which clogs the wheels of industry as the makers of hats, soap, and window-glass. That the claims of secrecy and exclusive right should still involve liability is no inconsistency, because patentees are called upon to pay considerable sums to the revenue for the like protection.

Let me earnestly entreat my fellow-chemists to give a fair and unbiassed consideration to my proposal, which at least is put forward to serve no private ends.

Yours very obediently,

Dover, May 18.

J. F. BROWN.

Fighting the Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—I think your readers will be interested to know that a few members of the trade, acting on the suggestion and initiative of a correspondent in your columns on April 12, have subscribed for a reprint (from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) of my paper, "Some Reasons why the Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament should not become Law," with a view of having it circulated amongst the members of the House of Commons.

In fact the reprint is, I believe, now in the hands of every member of Parliament.

If gentlemen in different parts of the country, who are equally interested with us in defeating this unnecessary and unjust Pharmacy Bill, will follow up our efforts by writing to their respective members of Parliament, urging them not only to make themselves conversant with the issues as laid down in my paper, but to take care to vote against the Bill when it comes on for a second reading, I feel sure we shall accomplish our object.

I have some spare copies of the reprint of my paper, which I shall be glad to send to any friends on application.

Yours, &c.,

Hall Place, Spalding, May 17.

R. WINFREY.

The London Hospital.

SIR,—On page 684 of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 18 I observe that the number of patients treated at this hospital is quoted as 76,048 in 1887.

The number treated was, in fact, 104,623 exclusive of diarrhoea cases, numbered daily, but not otherwise registered, 22,168, making a grand total of 126,791.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

London, May 20.

MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

Fruit-preserving with Chloroform.

Wills (54/56) asks our correspondent of the week before last to say if he has tried it with unripe fruit (gooseberries), and also with soft fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, &c.

Perfuming Theatres.

If "Yorks" wishes any information respecting perfuming the theatre for the Sweet Lavender Company (Robertson) he can get it by writing to Mr. Williams, 99 Falkner Street, Liverpool.

Pulv. Chlor. Co.

is a powder used at Central Throat Hospital. Formula is as follows:—

Sodæ bibor.
Sodæ bicarb.
Potass. chlor.
P. sacchar. alb.
Partes equales.

I have noticed it on prescriptions written by Dr. Orwin. Maclise Road, W., May 18.

W. H. JONES.

[Mr. J. R. Mowatt, of 37 Lombard Street, sends a similar reply.]

Aconitum Napellus and Aconitine.

SIR,—The subject of *Aconitum Napellus* has occupied my attention for some years, and I was, therefore, very much interested in the paper by Mr. E. Richards and Mr. F. A.

Rogers, a *résumé* of which you print in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 18. With your permission, I should like to make a few general remarks on the growing and medicinal use of this drug. I have written many times in homœopathic medical journals of the advisability and necessity of being absolutely sure of the species or variety of the plant, if it is to be used in medicine, because if experiments are made with the true plant, disappointment will be sure to follow the use of preparations made without due care from plants that, although aconites, are not the aconite used in the trials. There are many other kinds of aconite equally common found growing wild in various parts of Europe, and the people employed to collect the roots are probably ignorant herb-gatherers or peasants, who know nothing whatever further than the shape of the root or colour of the flower. There can be little doubt from the small size of imported roots that they are gathered when the plants are in flower, and consequently both old and young roots present, and neither in the best condition (the old being exhausted and the young immature), and are gathered from different species with blue flowers, blooming from May till August (the *Aconitum Napellus* blooms early, *i.e.* May or early in June); consequently, not only are the collectors of roots unable to tell if they get the right kind, but those they gather them for are unable to verify them, so that roots of all kinds of aconites being collected (many of them containing probably other alkaloids), it would be difficult to determine exactly whether the alkaloid obtained (unless of previously known character) belonged to one kind of aconite or another. Further, some aconites, as is well known, contain no aconitine, such as *Aconitum anthora*, which has a bitter taste, and, although having a yellow flower, may be easily distinguished from the blue flowers of *Aconitum Napellus* if it were in flower, is probably often gathered for the latter, either accidentally or carelessly, as well as other kinds; for we must not depend too much on the persons employed to gather plants. *Aconitum paniculatum* is extremely like *Aconitum Napellus* in colour of flower and in leaf, but contains no aconitine. It was to prove this matter that, after a conversation with the late Mr. John Williams, I suggested he should make the alkaloid from what he knew to be the typical plant, and I offered to send, and did send, him some plants of my own growing of the true *Aconitum Napellus* for this purpose; but I believe that he did not make it, and it was left for Mr. Richards and Mr. Rogers eventually to do this with another consignment of plants from me. This experiment with my plants has, as I have said, proved that the hexahedral crystal obtained by Mr. Williams is the true crystal of *Aconitum Napellus*. The credit of having done this great work rests with Messrs. Richards and Rogers alone, as we had no direct evidence before that the crystal obtained by Mr. Williams was (on account of the mixed character of imported roots) the true one. In making the alkaloid I believe there is a large amount of refuse matter with imported roots, which probably may not be the case if the true plant alone be used; and there will probably be a much larger yield of aconitine, as Mr. Richards states that the crystals obtained from the plants I sent him are better than any that he has made, as well as being of the same character as those made by Mr. Williams. I think our hearty thanks are due to Messrs. Richards and Rogers for this important verification of the crystal.

Before closing this letter I should like to say a few words about the tincture of this plant, which will probably be much more used than it has been in the allopathic school of medicine, and is of course much safer than the fearfully dangerous alkaloid. Everyone knows that it is a medicine of great importance and value with homœopaths, and I cannot but think that it is owing to the good done by them with this drug that so much attention is being devoted to it. It is to be regretted that this was not done sooner, it having been in use in homœopathy for more than fifty years, and was introduced by Hahnemann himself. The preparation recommended by him was similar to the succi belladonnæ and hyoscyami of the British Pharmacopœia, with this difference—that Hahnemann recommended equal parts of the fresh juice (expressed from the whole plant on the first appearance of flowering) and alcohol; and there can be little doubt that this is the best preparation for medicinal use, as it contains all the active ingredients of the plant, as well as

the alkaloid in solution, and there is then no fear that any of the medicinal virtues of the drug have been lost by drying, which is so commonly the case with some plants, especially those with volatile principles and alkaloids, such as anemonin and coumarin, &c. Objections have been raised by some to this plan on the ground that alkaloids generally not being soluble in water they cannot be in solution in the aqueous juice of a plant, and they advise either drying the plant or treating it with strong spirit to dissolve out the alkaloid. It is, of course, a fact that aconitine and other alkaloids are insoluble in water, but soluble in spirit; but it is also a fact that most, if not all, alkaloids are soluble in acid. Now when we consider that the juices of most plants are distinctly acid (and, according to my experience, those containing alkaloids, always), we have at once the explanation, and the fact that the alkaloid is held in solution in the juice of the plant by this acid. Especially is this the case with aconitine (aconitic acid), atropine (malic acid), &c., and I believe that it will be found that all plants containing alkaloids have their juice acid. This being the case, it follows that if the acid juice holds the alkaloid in solution, it must permeate every part of the plant in its fresh state. I do not believe that the alkaloid is produced exclusively in certain parts of the root or plant, although more may be found in one part than in another at certain periods of its growth, or that probably from some cause it may collect in parts that have larger cells, in the process of drying, or by being exposed to the air a few minutes, because, no matter what part of the root or plant is tasted, we get the characteristic tingling; and I think that no one would like to take much of the filtered juice from a properly-grown aconite plant. I say "filtered juice" because there could not then be any floating fibrous particles or crystals; further, it is a known fact that not only are the flowers the most poisonous, but that the whole plant is more active when in flower.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
114 Ebury Street, S.W., ALFRED HEATH, F.L.S.
May 21.

"The People in the North of London."

SIR,—In the trade journals of last week the President is reported to have said:—"The people who put up medicines for the other traders—they were very well known; there was a firm in the North of London, he need not name them—these people took care to protect their customers by stamping medicines whenever it was necessary to do so." This, of course, refers to my firm—Lorimer & Co.—it being the only one in North London which supplies "other traders."

But this statement—made in a company of pharmacists and published in a trade journal—is utterly misleading, and I therefore beg to qualify it by adding that, while we are "the people," &c., we are also qualified and manufacturing chemists, by far the most important part of our customers at home and abroad, being also chemists and wholesale druggists. These customers are well informed as to the nature of our business with "other traders," for they always receive our English lists; but chemists who are not our customers could only infer, to our prejudice, from the President's remarks that we supply "other traders" only. Why does the President single out my firm? Could he be ignorant of the fact that among the auditors and Council of the Society there are at least four gentlemen members of wholesale firms, two of which firms created the trade referred to long before Lorimer & Co. existed, and all four push it in the most vigorous manner now? Two publish English "per doz." lists, to be found in shops of grocers, drapers, &c., and I am at a loss therefore to understand why, with those gentlemen sitting around him, it should be necessary to wander to "the people in North London." The fact is, there are but few houses who confine their business to retail chemists only, and I should feel interested in seeing the balance-sheets of those few. I am of course aware that certain firms do this business *sub rosa*. But while the best part of my firm's business is with chemists, it is also quite true that we "take care to protect our customers' interests by stamping medicines whenever it is necessary to do so," and I think that the President, having said this, might have gone a little further and said that the best solution of the Stamp Act difficulty is for every chemist to sell only those specialities put up by "the people who take care to protect their customers."

While writing, allow me to express my indebtedness to the representatives of other houses, quite unknown to me, who yet manage to waste so much of their employers' time talking about my firm; also to a number of the customers, equally unknown to me, who have listened to them and sent so many hundreds of my specialities to public analysts and Somerset House. I claim it as an evidence of the care of my laboratory work that out of the extraordinary number so analysed there has never been one case of prosecution or one in which the contents have been found other than represented on the labels.

Yours truly,
J. LORIMER
(Lorimer & Co.).

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

A Thymol Spray.

SIR,—In the issue of May 11 "Dispenser" asks for directions regarding a thymol spray. I therefore give you the result of my experience in similar cases.

Thymol is not soluble in so small a part of water as prescribed. One part of thymol requires for solution 1,200 parts (U.S.P.), or 1,100 (Ph. Germ.), of cold water (15° C.) and 900 parts of boiling water. To get a mixture which can pass the canules of the spray apparatus, the water must be heated well; then add the alcoholic solution of thymol, and shake vigorously until the liquid is cold. By this process the thymol is instantly thrown out, but is at the same time so divided that it easily can be shaken together with the water.

The bottle must be signed, "Shake well."
Yours truly,
Otterup, Denmark, May 15. ALBERT VON C.-KRAUSEL

What Was Meant?

51/65. *Vera* (Boottle) asks an expression of opinion regarding the following prescription. "Should it be dispensed in the usual way—and what?"

Atropine (2) gr. ij.
4tis horis urgente dolor. Mitte sex ta'es.

Lanolin as a Pill Excipient.

SIR,—Having used lanolin as an excipient for permanganate of potash with considerable success, it may interest some of your readers to know that it can also be used for making citrate of iron and quinine into pills, which is frequently a source of trouble. In this case, however, anhydrous lanolin does not answer, for the quantity required to make a workable mass affects the size of the pill, and also makes a permanently soft mass.

I have found the following formula work well, giving you plenty of time to work out several dozen pills before the mass becomes hard, but, after a short exposure, setting into a firm pill:—

	Parts
Lanolin	3
Ferri et quinine cit.	30
Thoroughly mix, and add	
Water	1

Yours, &c.,
Richmond, S.W., May 22. CHARLES W. ANDREW.

43/41. Carbolic acid Pills.

Country Cousin writes regarding the method given last week:—Squire states, he says, that 12 grains carbolic acid will make a nice pill mass with 18 grains liquorice-powder, but (using Bowdler and Bickerdike's acid) I have always found these proportions make the mass too soft. The prescription was made up satisfactorily after some trouble, and my query

was addressed to you with the desire of discovering if you could suggest a better plan; but the formula you give is not, in my hands, a success. Ether and tolu do not dry on them, the acid seems to dissolve the resin; and, I should think, the heat of a gelatine solution would be fatal to a pill containing nearly half its weight of crystal carbolic acid.

[Perhaps one of the following will satisfy "Country Cousin." Both make excellent masses, which take on tincture of tolu beautifully:—(1) Mix 48 grains of carbolic acid with 1 drop of glycerine, then add the following mixed powder: Powdered liquorice, 60 grains; powdered curd soap, 10 grains; compound tragacanth powder, 12 grains. Mass. (2) Carbolic acid, 48 grains; powdered liquorice, 60 grains; light carbonate of magnesia, 15 grains; powdered tragacanth, 10 grains. Mass. The first is the better formula.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

52/18. *Econiensis* asks:—Can a widower appoint trustees to carry on business for the benefit of his family under what is known as the widow's clause? [Yes; you can leave the estate in trust for the benefit of your family, or the executors as such can carry on the business. The expression "the widow's clause" is unfortunate, as the widow as such has no right to carry on the business of her deceased husband; she can only do so as his executrix, administratrix, or trustee.]

3/29. *Quid Nunc*.—It is legal for you as a registered chemist and druggist to carry on a branch business in another town. You can, too, at present, legally leave it to the management of an unqualified manager. The unqualified manager himself might be fined for every sale of poison he makes, but as a matter of fact the law in this respect is never enforced. It would not be lawful for Brown and Robinson to carry on business as "chemists and grocers," Brown being qualified and Robinson not qualified. Robinson would be liable to a fine.

54/34. *T. A.*—The diploma of Doctor of Dental Medicine of Harvard University is a registrable qualification in this country under the Dentists Act.

54/27. *Bismuth*.—An apprenticeship is determined by the death of the master.

55/66. *Avis* asks whether a widow as executrix can legally open and carry on another business which did not exist in her husband's time? This would depend, we judge, on the circumstances of each particular case. She can, according to the Act, carry on "such business"—that is, *the* business of her late husband. But she may, if it should become necessary, move that business to other premises; and she might, we should think, if it should become necessary for the purposes of "the" business, open a branch. But she would not, we consider, be justified in going about the country opening new chemist's businesses, nor, indeed, in starting any absolutely new one.

56/57. *A Chemist* (Bristol).—Your letter does not give any tangible facts which could be useful to other chemists. You must bear in mind that your efforts to evade the stamp make your labels very doubtful. That is a tribute to your ingenuity; but with labels so close to the border it is no wonder that the decisions of the officials at Somerset House should seem inconsistent with each other, unless all the points were minutely explained, which you cannot expect.

56/49. *Country*.—You must pay salary to an assistant who is incapacitated by illness while he is in your employment. If you think the illness is likely to be a long one, your remedy is to terminate the engagement by the usual or stipulated notice.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulae and other information already published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulae or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

Correspondents who have made inquiries regarding the following subjects will find the information in the numbers indicated.

54/54. *Hop Bitters*.—See DIARY, under Tonics, also THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, October 22, 1887, page 529.

55/40. *Pepsin wine and acid glycerine of pepsin*. See DIARY, page 166.

48/36. *Erica*.—You should make some experiments with the aniline colours, in order to arrive at the quantity required to be added to methylated spirit to make **Wood Stains**, beginning with 8 grains to the ounce. A quarter of an ounce of shellac to the pint is sufficient. If much more is used you will make a coloured varnish rather than a stain. The stained wood should get one coat of size and two of varnish.

48/30. *Tabella* puts two questions:—(1) "How does AmHIO remove arsenium from Sb_2S_3 in **Antim. Nig. Purif. B.P.**?" [We may, in the first place, suggest to "Tabella" that it is not a good habit to use chemical formulae as he does. Solution of ammonia does not separate arsenious sulphide from antimonious sulphide; it dissolves both, and in the official purification process it is taken for granted that the very little of the former in black antimony will be dissolved by the amount of solution of ammonia used—of course at the expense of some of the antimony.] The second question is:—"What impurities are removed by twice fusing bismuth for bismuth purif. B.P.?" [Arsenic, lead, and copper are the impurities aimed at. The first fusion does most of the work, but the alkaline fusion mixture may be regarded as a kind of washing mixture. It removes the residuum.]

47/34. *Pulv. Crem. Tart.*—We are compelled to decline expressing opinion on the quality of samples of drugs and chemicals submitted to us for that purpose. It is our desire to encourage our subscribers to examine their own samples for themselves, and while we should be happy to be the means of settling disputes between wholesale dealers and retailers, it is better for both parties to agree upon the decision of a professional analyst, the one in the wrong paying the fee. You can easily **Test the Quality of Cream of Tartar** by dissolving 84 grains of bicarbonate of soda in 2 oz. of water and adding 204 grains of the cream of tartar. The mixture should, after heating, be neutral to litmus-paper. If the sample is of superior quality the mixture will be acid.

29/55. *Adelaide* writes:—If W. F. Harvey will use a solution of cobalt chloride to soak pieces of linen in he will find what he wants. If not too highly heated, the blue colour disappears on cooling, and may be produced again on re-heating.

52/42. *Andrew*.—**Dose of Potassium Iodide**.—Four drachms of potassium iodide is an excessive and might be a poisonous dose. In syphilis the drug is doubtless borne with great tolerance, but we have never seen more given than 30 grains three times a day.

52/43. *S. Parker*.—We do not know who is the publisher of Kurten's "Art of Manufacturing Soap." Watt's "Art of Soap-making" is published by Crosby Lockwood & Co., Cameron's by Churchill, and Brann's by Sampson Low. These are the principal works on the subject.

52/46. *Nemo*.—Sugar is used in the manufacture of **Transparent Soap**. When the fats have been partially saponified, the sugar, in the form of a syrup, is added to it; then more alkali, until saponification is complete and the mass is quite clear. The amount of sugar used is about one-fourth of the fats taken. For fuller particulars consult this journal, August 28, 1886, page 259.

50/51. *W. F. G.*—Consult our last Educational number, September 22, 1888.

50/47. *A. J. S.*—The *Journal of Botany*, published monthly by West, Newmann & Co., of 54 Hatton Garden, E.C., at 12s. per annum, will suit you.

50/48. *Philos.*—A weak aqueous solution of iodine makes a very good **Evanescent Ink**, if a well-starched writing paper is used. The writing lasts several days, but only a few hours if kept exposed to the air.

270/28. *F. F.*—**Sedative Eye Lotion** :—

Sulphate of atropine	..	..	..	2 grs.
Opium wine	..	..	..	2 drachms
Sulphate of zinc	..	..	..	40 grains
Alum..	..	..	..	40 "
Cochineal colouring	..	..	..	2 drachms
Water	..	..	..	1 pint

Mix, and allow to stand for two days; then filter.

This should be mixed with an equal volume of hot water before it is used. (2) For tonic bitters see the DIARY.

49/22. *Leather*.—**Black Dye for Brown Leather**.—Try the following modification of your formula :—

Extract of logwood	..	..	..	½ lb.
Galls, in coarse powder	..	..	..	2 lbs.
Copperas	..	..	..	1½ "
Alum..	..	..	..	4 oz.
Water	..	..	..	4 gallons

Boil all together, except the copperas, for half an hour; then add the copperas, previously dissolved in half a gallon of water. Continue the boiling until the mixture measures 3 gallons; then strain, and add the following mixture :—

Powdered tragacanth	..	..	..	2 drachms
Oil of wintergreen	..	..	..	20 drops
Methylated spirit	..	..	..	15 oz.
Water to	..	..	..	40 "

280/30. *B. K. B.*—There is not, we are sorry to say, any work published in English on tropical agriculture which will give you the information you desire. Semler's "Tropische Agricultur," which is printed in German, is the best book on the subject.

50/31. *Hibernio*.—**Pill Varnish**.—The most rapid drier is the solution of tolu syrup residues (1 part) in ether (3 parts). The gum solution used in the pearl-coating of pills consists of mucilage of acacia, 1 drachm; simple syrup, 1 drachm; and water, 6 drachms.

51/22. *A. J. Ferriday*.—(1) The formula for **Elixir of Saccharin** to be used in the DIARY cod-liver oil emulsion is :—

Saccharin	..	..	..	480 grains
Bicarbonate of sodium	..	..	..	240 "
Rectified spirit	..	..	..	2½ fl. oz.
Distilled water	..	..	..	a sufficient quantity.

Rub the saccharin and the bicarbonate of sodium in a mortar with ½ pint of the water. When dissolved, add the spirit; filter, and make up to 1 pint with distilled water.

(2) Mercury biniodide ointment for **Horse Blister** is made 1 drachm to the ounce.

51/19. *Cortex*.—The **Insect-killing Bottle** is made by placing ½ oz. of potassium cyanide in a 16-oz. wide-mouthed bottle, covering with dry plaster of Paris, and moistening with water.

50/25. *Climax*.—**Hop Tonic**.—See the DIARY and indexes of last three volumes.

50/10. *Mag. Sulph*.—Paraffin is used for imparting the high gloss to shirt fronts, and a part of the result is due to the use of specially-made polishing irons.

50/43. *J. W. W.* wishes to know what **Oil of Crane** is which is used for flavouring fish-bait. We presume this is the usual mixture of oils of anise and rhodium. Strange to say, the experienced, the expert, and the successful anglers never use these attractions.

50/40. *V. Z.*—You can **Detannate Sherry Wine** by steeping a drachm or so of isinglass in each bottle for about a fortnight, shaking occasionally, and filtering.

51/63. *Thalline*.—You will find a good formula for an **Antifebrin Mixture** in "The Art of Dispensing." For suspending it, use a formula similar to the one given for sulphonal.

52/74. *Anglo-Hibernian*.—Esbach's method is probably the best for quantitatively estimating **Albumen in Urine**. A special tube is used (see this journal, July 30, 1887, page 121) and the following solution :—Picric acid, 10 grammes; citric acid, 20 grammes; boiling distilled water, 900 c.c. Dissolve, and when cold add sufficient water to make 1 litre. A measured quantity of the filtered acid urine is placed in the tube, and a portion of the reagent; both well mixed, set aside for twenty-four hours, and the amount of albumen read off. You can get the tubes from Cetti, of High Holborn.

52/53. *R. S. H.*—**Ginger Brandy**.—Macerate ½ lb. bruised Jamaica ginger in a gallon of brandy for a fortnight and strain. Take the marc and boil it in a gallon of water for a quarter of an hour; strain, dissolve 10 lbs. of sugar in the decoction, and when cold add the gingerised brandy, with sufficient finings to clear.

53/13. *Lotion*.—**Fly Oils or Lotion**.—To suit your label we should make the oils as follows :—

Quillaia bark, in coarse powder	..	..	1 oz.
Boiling water	..	..	2 pints
Infuse for an hour, strain, and add			
Corrosive sublimate	..	..	½ oz.
Hydrochloric acid	..	..	½ "
Turpentine	..	..	5 "
Spirit of tar	..	..	5 "

Shake well together.

Directions.—To prevent the fly striking, and for maggots.—Mix two tablespoonfuls with a wine-bottle of cold water.

To kill lice.—Mix three tablespoonfuls with a wine-bottle of cold water, and rub on with a brush.

For mange.—Mix four tablespoonfuls with a wine-bottle of cold water, and well rub in the mixture with a brush every day until cured.

53/33. *Remus* wishes something to colour a mixture of turpentine and linseed oil a deep sherry colour which will not cause any deposit. Must be non-poisonous. [We should feel inclined to use a very little Brunswick black in this case.]

53/46. *D. L. Evans*.—We give six formulae in the DIARY.

53/47. *J. G. Henderson*.—If you refer to the five numbers beginning November 17, 1888, you will find several suggestions about sticking labels on tin.

53/36. *B. Walker*.—The addresses asked for are as follows:—National Health Society, 44 Berners Street, W.; The Association of Sanitary Inspectors, 6 Westminster Chambers, S.W.; The Sanitary Institute, 74A Margaret Street, Regent Street, W.; The Royal Statistical Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.

51/29. *T. F. W.*—Have you written to the various bottle-makers who advertise in this paper?

53/54. *Buehu*.—You will find in Mr. Edington's paper (of which we gave an abstract last week) full confirmation of the statement, which, we may add, is concurred in by the most prominent bacteriologists.

54/78. *Tooth Comb*.—See our issue of February 23, page 281, for a formula for powder for lice in cattle.

54/13. *J. Skinner*.—Gold size is used for glass, as well as other substances, to which gold leaf is to be attached.

54/35. *Leo*.—Two shillings per dozen would not be an excessive price for the silvered pills containing, amongst other ingredients, 5 grains each of euonymin.

54/55. *Salol*.—Candidates for the Bell Scholarship must be apprentices of the Pharmaceutical Society at the time at which they give notice of their desire to be examined. It does not matter how long they have been connected with the Society; but they must be elected not later than May in the year in which the examination is held, as all entries must be in the hands of the secretary by June 1. Roscoe's "Elementary Chemistry" is a suitable text-book for the examination.

54/63. *Majaline*.—We have no knowledge of the composition of Fenning's cooling powders.

54/74. *G. H.*—**Botanic Beer Extract**.—We should try to make a preparation similar to the one which you send in the following way:—Mix together 4 lbs. of treacle and 1 lb. of burnt sugar; add 12 oz. of concentrated infusion of chiretta; mix well; next, 2 drachms of salicylic acid and 10 drops of oil of bergamot, dissolved in an ounce of rectified spirit. Shake well after this addition; then make up to a gallon with the following infusion:—Fresh orange peel, 6 oz.; ginger, 2 drachms; boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon. Infuse for an hour and strain.

55/10. *Ernst*.—**White Ink** seems to be a mixture of fine flake white with gum water. We gave a reply to your other query on page 701 of last issue.

53/58. *Catharticus*.—The mixture requires the addition of half an ounce of mucilage of tragacanth.

51/32. *F. Cook*.—**Drinking-water Corrective**.—Try the following:—

Syrupy phosphoric acid	..	..	2 drachms.
Rectified spirit	..	..	2 "
Oil of lemon	..	..	5 drops.
Glycerine	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Mix. Five drops in each tumblerful of water.

55/38. *T. R.*—You will find two very good recipes for nursery hair lotion in the *DIARY*, page 171.

51/30. *H. E. C.*—**Fehling's Solution**.—The following is suitable for qualitative and quantitative work:—

Copper Solution.

Sulphate of copper (pure and free from moisture)	..	69.28 grammes
Sulphuric acid	..	1 cc.
Distilled water to make	..	1 litre.

Alkaline Tartrate Solution.

Rochelle salt	..	350 grammes.
Distilled water	..	700 c.c.

Dissolve and filter if necessary, then add:

Caustic soda	..	100 grammes.
Water	..	200 c.c.

previously dissolved. Make up to 1 litre with distilled water.

Equal parts of the solutions are to be mixed when required. 1 c.c. of the mixed solution is taken as the equivalent of 0.005 gramme of anhydrous grape sugar.

55/8. *T. H. E.*—The **Eosin** used in photography is a potash salt of tetrabromofluorescein; its formula is $C_{20}H_6Br_4O_5K_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. It occurs as a red powder or crystals with yellowish-green reflex, and both dissolve perfectly in 3 or 4 parts of water. The dilute solution makes a splendid red ink. There should be no difficulty in obtaining eosin from any dealer in fine chemicals.

49/29. *Eboracus*.—According to **Letheby London Night Sewage** contains the following solids in grains per gallon:—Soluble matter, 65.09 [organic matter, 7.42; nitrogen, 5.19; mineral matters, 57.67; phosphoric acid, 0.69; potash, 1.15]; suspended matter, 13.99 [organic, 7.48; nitrogen, 0.29; mineral, 6.51; phosphoric acid, 0.64; potash, 0.04].

3/27. *S. C. McKee*.—We do not know of such a book as you require, but can recommend Shenstone's "Glass-blowing" (Rivingtons, 1s. 6d.) and Attfield's "Chemistry."

46/72. *Hyos*.—**Perechloric Acid** is made by distilling potassium perchlorate and sulphuric acid. Buy it if you require it.

27/1. *E. D.*—No. The resin spirit is purified. The crude product is dark yellow, and sometimes red.

48/64. *Farmacista*.—The **Tartar Substitute** which you send appears to consist of ammonia alum (4), acid sulphate of potash (6), and starch (10). Try the proportions indicated by the figures.

34/34. *F. W. King* sends a sample of **Pickle Preserver** used and spoken highly of by butchers. We find it to consist of salicylic acid 1 part, common salt 7 parts, mixed and coloured with turmeric.

45/41. *Constantinus*.—There is too little of the ointment for a full examination, but it appears to be ung. sulphuris comp. We can imagine that this would be serviceable in **Restoring the Hair on Horses' Knees**.

44/54. *Scotch Medical*.—If you examine the lotion yourself we think you will have no difficulty in finding out the active constituent. It is perfectly harmless.

Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.]

49/17. What is ung. metallorum? It occurs in a prescription.

47/17. Composition of Dr. Sancti's gout and rheumatism pills.

55/36. Agents for Renetine, a German rennet.

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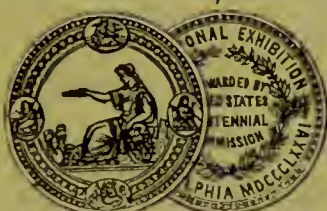
[BRONZE.]

PARIS, 1867.



[SILVER.]

PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



[HIGHEST AWARD.]

LONDON, 1885.



[GOLD.]

PARIS, 1885.



[GOLD.]

LIVERPOOL 1886.



[GOLD.]

ADELAIDE, 1887.



[HIGHEST AWARD.]

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„ TANNIC	Lightest crystals	Dissolves almost colourless in water, alcohol, and ether.
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CELLOIDINE (Patent)	Gelatine plates... ..	Purest Pyroxylin; inexplusive.
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„ IODINE	Fine white dry regular crystals ...	Apply Barytic and other tests. This will never change colour.
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2/9..Ditto ditto	21/8	4/6.. " Raquin	36/	11/..Laville's Gout Tincture	91/10	2/9.. " Sirop	24/4
2/9..Aubergier's Syrup	26/3	4/6.. " Mathy Caylus	27/	11/.. " Pills	91/10	4/0..Racahout	31/
2/9.. " Pâte	15/4	4/6..Obassaing's Wine	38/9	2/3..Papier Fayard	13/6	4/6..Reynal's Bougies	37/10
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6/6..Ditto	31/	4/6..Clin's Bromide Cam. Dragées	45/	4/..Papier Frunceau	24/4	4/6.. " Capsules	36/
2/..Beiloe's Charcoal	15/4	5/..Eau Botot (Genuine)	40/1	2/3..Ditto	14/5	9/.. " Syrup	90/; 4/6; 42/
1/9.. " Lozenges	14/5	3/..Ditto	24/4	1/9..Pâte Aubergier	15/4	1/6..Star Paper	11/
4/6..Blancard's Pills	32/5	2/6..Espio's Cigarettes	13/6	1/9.. " de Berthé	15/4	2/9..Vallot's Pills	22/6
2/6..Ditto	18/	6/..Elixir de Coca	56/9	2/9.. " de Coca	24/4	1/9..Ditto	14/5
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4/..Bully's Vinegar	32/5	2/3..Granules Arsen. Acid.	13/6	1/6.. " de Nafé	13/6	2/9..Vichot's Trochisques	21/8
2/..Ditto	16/3	2/9.. " Iron	14/5	1/9..Regnauld	14/5	4/6..Valentine's Meat Juice	38/
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Our "Prices Current" contains an extensive list of coated pills, showing formulæ and prices, together with a number of TESTIMONIALS. Estimates for private formulæ supplied.

MALTED FOOD

FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS.

PRICES.—In Bulk, 42/- per cwt.; Half-pound Packages, 4/- per doz.; One Pound Packages, 7/6 (subject to Patent Medicine Discount).

GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES

(WYLEYS).

FOR USE IN CONSTIPATION.

AS FIRST INTRODUCED BY OURSELVES.

The Lancet says our Suppositories are "most useful and convenient additions to the Materia Medica."

The British Medical Journal.—"They constitute a very convenient and portable form by which glycerine can be administered into the rectum."

Ordinary (Pessary size) 1s. 6d. dozen.
Small, for Children 9d. "

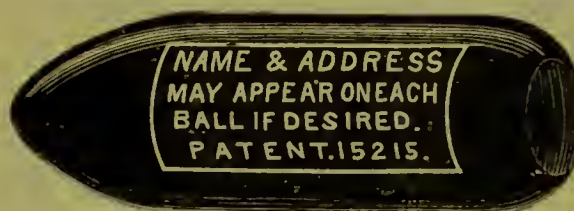
HAMAMELIS AND GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES

FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

Supplied in Slide Boxes, each containing one dozen Suppositories, 1s. per box.

THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

(PATENTED.)



"The obvious superiority of these balls over the old paper-wrapped articles will impress the most stolidly conservative of farmers."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, October 27, 1888.

No. 4.—Alterative Balls	24/	per gross.
" 5.—Astringent Balls	24/	"
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" 6.—Cordial Balls	24/	"
" 7.—Cough Balls	24/	"
" 16.—Cough Balls	27/	"
" 17.—Cough Balls	27/	"
" 8.—Diuretic Balls	24/	"
" 9.—Fever Balls	...	...	24/	"
" 1.—Physic Balls	...	...	24/	"
" 2.—Physic Balls	...	...	30/	"
" 3.—Physic Balls	36/	"
" 18.—Physic Balls	42/	"
" 19.—Physic Balls	48/	"
" 15.—Stimulating Balls	24/	"
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" 14.—Worm Balls	60/	"

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WYLEYS & Co. will be glad to prepare Patent Duraplastic Balls from private recipes.

Coca
Coca
Coca
Coca



Tablets
Lozenges
Elixir
Tea

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, 6 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.
REGENT STREET,

whence will be forwarded to any applicant a Pamphlet containing the testimony of eminent British and Foreign Medical Authorities to the invaluable properties of the Coca Preparations.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" (of March 30, page 429) says—"The French Hygienic Society of London have for some time made a speciality of preparations of the coca leaf, such as coca-tobacco, which were calculated to be used as articles of daily consumption; and they now add to their list several which are designed to maintain the popular use of the Peruvian Invigorator. Coca tea—an excellent blend of the coca leaf and a choice Ceylon tea—is likely to be a favourite, for it makes a pleasant beverage of good aroma which is powerfully restorative. Their coca elixir is a good idea. It is intended for use along with any table wine, 15 to 20 drops of it making with a glass of sherry a good coca wine, possessing the full flavour of the leaf. This flavour is a marked characteristic of all the preparations, especially the tablets and lozenges, and is an indication that care has been exercised in their manufacture. The tablets and lozenges may be used for throat troubles; and those without borax are a portable form of the restorative for use by athletes and pedestrians. All these specialities are put up in attractive style."

RETAIL PRICES.

Coca Tablets and Lozenges in boxes, **1/-, 2/6, & 4/-** per Box.
Coca Elixir **3/-** „ Bottle
Coca Tea in tins of 1 lb. **4/-**, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. **2/-**, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. **1/-**.

USUAL WHOLESALE DISCOUNT. CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES

BANNER'S LIVERPOOL SUMMER SEASON SPECIALITIES.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER
(FROM CLOSED FLOWERS).

1-cwt. Case of Tins Mag. Cit. Gran. Effer. at $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. | 28-lb. Tins Mag. Cit. Gran. Effer. at 7d. per lb.

GREAT REDUCTION!

NEW AMERICAN OIL OF PEPPER-MINT, NOT deprived of its Menthol, 8s. 9d. per lb.
An original 22-oz. bottle free by parcel post for 12s. 6d.

8-oz. Capsuled E. I. Mustard Seed Oil, branded "Star of India" on Capsule, bottle	...	...	8/9 per doz.
4-oz. Capsuled ditto, ditto	...	...	5/8 " "
28-lb. tins Dalmatian Insect Powder	...	...	1/2 per lb.
56-lb. tins Chilian Honey	...	...	-/3 " "
10-lb. tins Super Ess. Lemon	...	...	5/8 " "
7-lb. pottle P. Rhei E. I. Elect	...	...	3/- " "
56-lb. Bale Senna T.V.	...	...	-/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
$4\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon tins finest non-freezing Norweglan Cod Liver Oil	...	...	4/6 per gal.

CIRCISSIAN SWEET OIL.—40-gallon barrel, bright and clear as COLZA OIL—1s. 6d. per gallon (for Hair Oil, &c.); sample 9-gallon tin for 15s.

40-lb. tin Baseline Petro. Jelly (firmer than Vaseline) -/4 per lb.

(Best Ointment and Pomade basis.)

Dozen Pure Menthol Cones, in neat turned wood boxes 2/- per doz.

One-Gross case 3d. size "Struck down Dead" Vermin Killer, with "Poison Register," for 10/6.

GOOD MERCHANTABLE QUALITY GUARANTEED.

E. R. BANNER, DRUG MERCHANT, 56 BOALER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ARMBRECHT COCA WINE

(ERYTHROXYLON COCA).

FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY.

A NEW RESTORATIVE TONIC
OF
VOCAL, MENTAL, AND PHYSICAL POWERS.

Particularly useful in Hot and Enervating Climates.

Trade Discount,
25 per cent.

June 28th 1889
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Dear Sir, I have been delighted with the
samples of Coca Wine which you have sent me.
There is a minute amount which is dissolved by the
heat of summer, & which remains on the application of a
drop of water. Ambrecht's Coca Wine has a similar
effect in reviving & restoring the exhausted energies of
the human economy & its sustaining & strengthening
properties are marvellous.
Edward Allen
Lecturer on Anatomy & Physiology
at the City of York School of Medicine

Trade Discount,
25 per cent.

THE RETAIL PRICE OF THIS WINE IS

4s. 6d. per Bottle, or 48s. per Dozen Box.

For sleeplessness this Wine is almost always successful, and superior to Opiates,
Chloral, and Bromides, &c., as it produces no reaction.

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO., 2 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.

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ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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ALLOWED
A LARGE PROFIT.

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Peruvian Mixture Capsules.....	8. & 3
Matloo Oil and Oopaiba do.	2/8
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Oopaiba, Alum and Cubebs	1/8
Compound Ferruginous	1/8
Male Fern Oil	8/
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Castor Oil	1/8
Denoval's Injection (to insure a radical cure)	2/9

ALL DRUGS WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.

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Carlton House, 4 New Cross Road, London, S.E.

**PURE
CARBONATE OF LITHIA**

Price 1,400 fcs. per 100 kilos., or £27 15s. per cwt.

Also all other **LITHIA SALTS.**

Iodoform, Mercurial Salts, Osmie Acid, Liquid Chloride of Methyl, for the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. Tannin, Tartar Emetic, Chloral, Terpene.

SILVER BLACK FOR JEWELLERY.**BILLAULT, 22 Rue de la Sorbonne, PARIS,**

Successor to FONTAINE, PELLETIER, & ROBIQUET, Members of the Paris Institute.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, Classes 45 & 51.

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"PALATABLE" COD LIVER OIL.

"PALATABLE" CASTOR OIL. "KIDNEY AND BLOOD MEDICINE." "OLD ENGLISH LINIMENT."

WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE.

Recommended by Professors W. Campbell Maclean and J. Hughes Bennett, Doctors Thorowgood, Douglas Powell, Drysdale, Cryan, J. Hawtrey Benson, Cameron, M.P., Heywood Smith, Greenhalgh, Burchell, J. Mitchell Wain, T. Garrett Horder, and others, and used in the leading Hospitals in the Kingdom.

COD LIVER OIL, 1/, 2/, 3/9. CASTOR OIL, 6d., 1/. Specially Liberal Terms to Shippers.**NORTH MEDICINE CO.,** Spring Street, Manchester; 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.; and **SHARLAND & CO.,** Lorne Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

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WILKINSON'S COMPRESSED HOPSBest Hops compressed into small parcels of one pound and half-pound, and sent out in cases containing 30 lbs. each. These hops are specially selected and compressed for keeping purposes, and will retain their aromatic strength for a considerable time. They are introduced to the public to enable them to make their own **HOP BITTERS, YEAST, HOME BREWING**, and numerous other purposes. Full particulars given in each packet. Samples and Prices sent on application to**A. WILKINSON & SONS, 37 Canning Place, LIVERPOOL.**

P.S.—Chemists will naturally see the great advantage in making their own Bitters from the Pure Hop itself.

Dealers in every description of Isinglass.

**BUNTER'S
PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH**Are the **PUREST, SAFEST**, and **BEST** that can be used, containing nothing of a deleterious nature. They are strongly recommended by Drs. E. Smith, M.R.C.S., Prof. W. Wilson, M.D., Gordon Stables, M.D., R.N., Geo. H. Jones, D.D.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.M.S., &c, Andrew Wilson, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c, &c, J. Hounsell, F.R.C.S., and many others.**BUNTER'S NERVINE FOR TOOTHACHE,** gives permanent relief by Painless constriction of the Nerve in Decayed Teeth, forms a Stopping, arrests Decay, saves Extraction, Sleepless Nights prevented, Neuralgic Headaches and all Nerve Pains relieved. As a **NERVE TONIC** it gives strength to the nervous system, invigorates the entire frame, affording relief and effecting a cure in many complaints over which the nerves exert control. Invented by G. B. BUNTER, Surgeon Dentist, Maidstone. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.**PURILINE TOOTH WASH** for the **TEETH, GUMS, and BREATH.** A pure, perfect, and refreshing Fluid Dentifrice. A few drops in water used daily will thoroughly Cleanse, Beautify, and Preserve the Teeth, polish the Enamel, prevent Tartar, destroy all living "Animalcula." It is Absolutely Pure and Harmless to the youngest child or most delicate constitution. Used as a Tooth Wash after each meal will keep the mouth in a delicious condition of comfort, health, purity, and sweetness, for ever. 1s. and 2s. 6d.**BUNTER'S DENTINE,** a Permanent Stopping for Decayed Teeth. One can easily prepare and place it in the cavity of the Tooth in a soft state, and in a short time it becomes a perfectly hard and white Enamel, forming, as it were, a part of the original substance of the Tooth. Price 1s. 6d.**PURILINE TOOTH POLISH,** a pure and perfect article for Cleansing the Teeth, Hardening the Gums, and Perfuming the Breath. Will Purify and Beautify the Teeth with a Pearly Whiteness, polish the Enamel, prevent Tartar, and destroy all living Germs (Animal or Vegetable), which are the most powerful source of decay to all Teeth. It is not a Powder or Soft Paste that will scatter over clothing and soil the toilet: it is a Dental Paste of stiff consistency, non-gritty, and Absolutely Pure and Harmless to use. It is neatly put up, forming a slightly Toilet Article, or may be carried in the pocket in any climate of the world, without injury or losing its virtues. Price 1s.Proprietor—**A. WILSON, 422 CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.**

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that 'Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

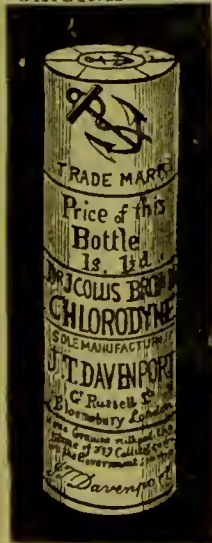
The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

ORIGINAL AND



ONLY GENUINE.

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

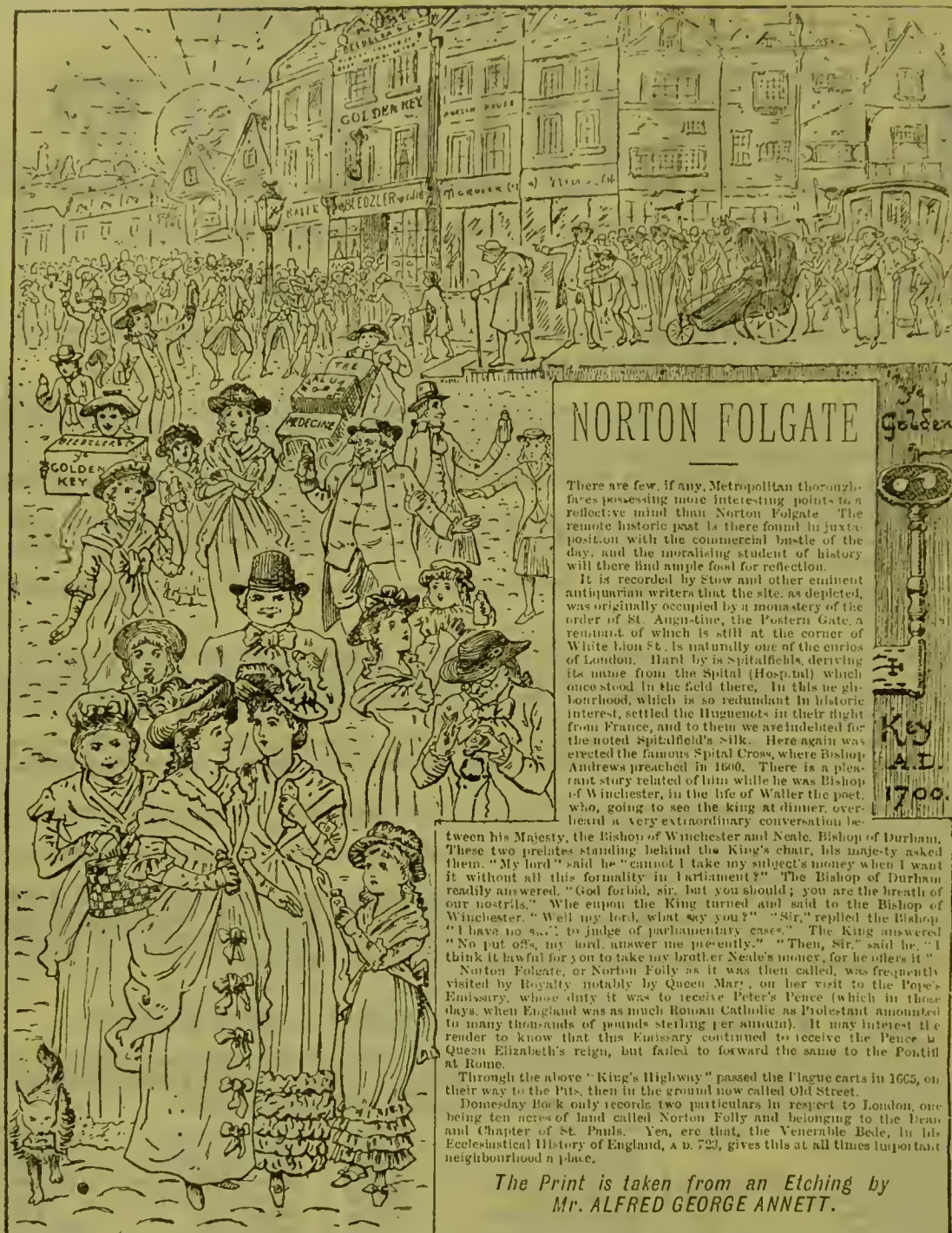
Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	London
Baiss Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oldham, G., & Co.,	Dublin
Banks & Richards,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs.	Oork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grindley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Smeeton, W.,	Leeds
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	"	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Southall & Co.,	Birmingham
Dobbin, W., & Co., Limited	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Sutton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	London
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Westrup, J. B.,	Kensington
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westwood & Hopkins,	London
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Evans, Lecher & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Wyleys & Brown,	Coventry
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggison & Co.,	"	Yates & Co.,	London
Foulger, S., & Son,	London	MacKay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh		

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

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NORTON FOLGATE

There are few, if any, Metropolitan thoroughfares possessing more interesting points to a reflective mind than Norton Folgate. The remote historic past is there found in juxtaposition with the commercial bustle of the day, and the moralising student of history will there find ample food for reflection.

It is recorded by Stow and other eminent antiquarian writers that the site, as depicted, was originally occupied by a monastery of the order of St. Augustine, the Postern Gate, a remnant of which is still at the corner of White Lion St. is naturally one of the curios of London. Harl by is Spitalfields, deriving its name from the Spital (Hospital) which once stood in the field there. In this neighbourhood, which is so redundant in historic interest, settled the Huguenots in their flight from France, and to them we are indebted for the noted Spitalfields Silk. Here again was erected the famous Spital Cross, where Bishop Andrews preached in 1600. There is a pleasant story related of him while he was Bishop of Winchester, in the life of Walter the poet, who, going to see the king at dinner, overheard a very extraordinary conversation between his Majesty, the Bishop of Winchester and Nettle, Bishop of Durham.

These two prelates standing behind the King's chair, his majesty asked them, "My lord," said he, "cannot I take my subject's money when I want it without all this formality in Parliament?" The Bishop of Durham readily answered, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." Whereupon the King turned and said to the Bishop of Winchester, "Well my lord, what say you?" "Sir," replied the Bishop, "I have no say to judge of parliamentary cases." The King answered, "No put off, my lord, answer me presently." "Then, Sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Nettle's money, for he offers it."

Norton Folgate, or Norton Folly as it was then called, was frequently visited by Royalty notably by Queen Mary, on her visit to the Pope's Embassy, whose duty it was to receive Peter's Pence (which in those days, when England was as much Roman Catholic as Protestant amounted to many thousands of pounds sterling per annum). It may interest the reader to know that this Embassy continued to receive the Pence in Queen Elizabeth's reign, but failed to forward the same to the Pontiff at Rome.

Through the above "King's Highway" passed the Plague carts in 1665, on their way to the Pits, then in the ground now called Old Street.

Domesday Book only records two particulars in respect to London, one being ten acres of land called Norton Folly and belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls. Yea, ere that, the Venerable Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History of England, a. d. 723, gives this at all times important neighbourhood a place.

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Mr. ALFRED GEORGE ANNETT.

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AT YE GOLDEN KEY
FOR 200 YEARS.

MIXTURE FOR THE BLOOD,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

SALUBRIOUS SALINE,
AN EXCELLENT
PYRETIC FROM FRUIT SALT.
1s. and 2s.

HOPS BITTERS,
1s. 0½d. and 2s.

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13½d. and 2s. 9d.

ALL HEAVENS' SAINTS'
OIL,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

CHLORODYNE,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

GOLDEN EYE OINTMENT,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

SOOTHING SYRUP,
13½d.

ANTIDYSEPTIC SYRUP,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

MALTED FOOD,
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AND STEEL PILLS,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

CASTOR-OIL PILLS,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

COMPRESSED CHLORATE
POTASH TABLETS,
6d. and 1s.

CORN PLANT,
7½d. and 13½d.

TANNIN
THROAT GARGLE,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

CRIMSON
DISINFECTING FLUID,
6d. and 1s.

PERSIAN
INSECT POWDER,
6d. and 1s.

OBESITY PILLS,
1s. and 2s. 6d.

SULPHUR LOZENGES,
13½d. and 2s. 9d.

ESSENCE FOR DEAFNESS,
13½d. and 2s. 5d.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

AN ASSORTED GROSS, £4 10 0.



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

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(Opposite Worship Street, and near the Bishopsgate Low Level Station.)





FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE.



It is the Greatest Medical Discovery of the present Century, and is regarded as a boon to mankind.

It is the best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma.

It effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal Diseases—Diphtheria, Diabetes, Fever, Croup, Ague, &c.

It acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only known Specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

It effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, Convulsions, and Spasms.

It is the only Palliative in Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c.

It rapidly relieves pain from whatever cause, allays the irritation of Fever, soothes and strengthens the system under exhaustive diseases, restores the deranged functions, stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, gives quiet and refreshing sleep, and marvellously prolongs life. It may be taken by old and young at all hours and times, according to the Directions.

It is extensively used by Medical Men in their official and private practice, at home and abroad, who have given numerous written testimonials of its wonderful efficacy.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From JOHN TANNER, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., Physician to Farringdon Dispensary, London; Physician to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Metropolitan College, &c.

102 HARLEY STREET, CAVENTISH SQUARE, W.

'It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony in favour of FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne. I have prescribed it extensively, and in cases of Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, the last stage of Phthisis, and the Winter Cough of the aged, I have never found any substitute or chemical combination its equal.'

From J. DODD SWALLOW, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.A.S.; Medical Officer to the London City Missions, &c., &c.

213 CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

'I have great pleasure in stating that I am constantly prescribing FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne. In Consumption and Asthma, as a Sedative; in Cancer, and in cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery, I am daily witnessing its striking effects, and believe that the thanks of the profession are due to Mr. FREEMAN for his efforts to bring prominently before the profession so valuable and reliable a remedy as the Chlorodyne which bears his name.'

251 PETIT SAONNEX, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, January 6, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—I send by same post £1 16s., or 46 francs, for 8 bottles, value 4s. 6d. each. Your Chlorodyne has been used in a case of Cancer, notorious at St. Leonards-on-Sea, where Dr. Penhall and Dr. Harvey attended, and the case was given up as incurable, for the leg ought to have been cut off, and the patient was too weak to stand operation. Now, Dr. Metcalfe said the same thing, and your Chlorodyne cured the person, which, indeed, is my servant, after six years being still alive and perfectly well. I think it is due to you, as the Inventor of the remedy, to state the fact, that others in similar circumstances may never despair as long as life is in the body. I authorise you to use my letter as you may think best, and also my name, to present people being humbugged by other rubbish, &c.

To Mr. RICHARD FREEMAN.

Yours truly,

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Sold by Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers all over the world, in bottles, 1s. 1½d.; 2 oz., 2s. 9d.; 4 oz., 4s. 6d.; half-pints, 11s.; and pints, 20s. each; and by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.

Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant," is on the wrapper, &c., and that the words Freeman's Original Chlorodyne are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is the only true Chlorodyne.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Brown and Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs in the suits. See Times of July 24, 1873.

WITHOUT A RIVAL!

From the time Medicine was first discovered by the Ancients down to the present none ever made such progress as

BEECHAM'S PILLS.



They stand without a rival, and have by far the largest sale of any Patent Medicine in the World. This is a fact which every business man is bound to admit.

All Foreign Dealers will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the most Saleable Medicine in the Market.

The health-restoring and life-giving properties of these Pills are such as to increase their demand every year.

The words "BEECHAM'S PILLS, SAINT HELENS," are on the Government Stamp affixed to each box.

Prepared only and sold by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full instructions for use.

"CUTTING COUNTERACTED."

MOONSEED BITTERS brings FULL PRICES.

WHY?

Because every one who retails Moonseed Bitters has to sign an Agreement or Contract in the following terms:—



MOONSEED BITTERS.

Above is Facsimile of
THE WRAPPER LABEL
of the 2/9 size.
It is also sold at 4/6.

MOONSEED OINTMENT.

Retails at 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 per box.

Memorandum of Agreement made this.....day of..... 1889, between A. E. POWELL & COMPANY, of Swindon in the County of Wilts, Proprietors of the Moonseed Bitters and Moonseed Ointment (hereinafter called the "Vendors"), of the one part and of (hereinafter called "the Purchasers"), of the other part.

Whereby it is mutually agreed between the said parties hereto as follows:—

In consideration of the Vendors selling to and supplying the Purchasers with Moonseed Bitters, Moonseed Ointment, and other preparations manufactured and sold by them (hereinafter termed "the Goods") at their usual prices, the Purchasers will observe and perform the following terms and conditions:—

1. The Purchasers to sell the Goods retail for full printed prices only, and for each and every Bottle or Box of Moonseed Bitters, Ointment, or Pills sold by him or them at any less price, without the written consent of the Vendors, the Purchasers shall pay to the Vendors the Sum of Twenty Shillings in the nature of a penalty, to be recoverable as ascertained liquidated damages.

2. The Purchasers not to supply any Wholesale House nor to sell the Goods wholesale to any Chemist or Druggist or Medicine Vendor who will not previously enter into an Agreement to retail the same at prices in accordance with the preceding Clause No. 1 of these presents.

All Purchasers who have signed a similar form of Agreement to the foregoing will be supplied upon the Vendors' usual trade terms, but those Purchasers who do not sign a similar form of Agreement to be supplied upon the following terms only, namely:—RETAIL, 4s. 5d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box or Bottle, 2s. 8d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 1s. 0½d. for each and every 1s. 1½d. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. WHOLESALE, 4s. 4d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box and Bottle, 2s. 7d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 1½d. for each and every 1s. 1½d. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. This Agreement and the terms and conditions herein contained to remain in full force and virtue for the term of 7 years from the first day of March, 1889.

As witness the hands of the said parties hereto the day and year first above written.

We call attention to the important steps which we have taken to prevent our specialities being retailed at less than the advertised prices, and we ask the co-operation of the Trade in maintaining the integrity of the scheme whereby the sale of our preparations may always be retained by the legitimate trade. We will not only endeavour, by all means in our power, to prevent the advertised prices being "Cut," but will give Chemists every assistance and facility for making this a large as well as a paying business.

Please write for Terms and Form of Agreement. NOTE that we allow retailers of Moonseed Bitters 2s. 6d. per thousand for the Distribution of Pamphlets.

A. E. POWELL & CO., SWINDON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PLEASE OBSERVE that, as the leading Wholesale Houses have now signed our contract, we no longer pay carriage through Messrs. Edwards & Son or any other house. Our goods being obtainable through these sources we can no longer fill retail orders, and we have to ask respectfully that such orders be entrusted to the Wholesale Houses.

Further, in the course of this week all the Houses who hold stock will receive supplies of our certificate, which is to be sent to the Wholesale Dealer when ordering. Chemists will please make a note of this, and apply to us for the form of agreement, as, if the terms of the certificate are not complied with, the goods are charged on the higher scale—that is to say, the prices charged to "cutters," viz., 4/5, 2/8, and 1/0½ per box or bottle.

We respectfully call the attention of the Drug Trade to the Terms of the Agreement as given on the opposite page, and ask their support in maintaining prices and in extending the profitable sale of the article.

A. E. POWELL & CO.
SWINDON.

SEQUAH, LIMITED, desire to call the special attention of the Trade to their Preparations—

SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER, SEQUAH'S OIL,

which have an immense sale all over Great Britain. They wish to point out the fact that all vendors of their Preparations are bound by agreement to Retail Goods at ONE SPECIFIED PRICE ONLY, thus ensuring a fair profit to the Trade, and a mutual protection to manufacturers and retailers.

SEQUAH, LIMITED, 46 FARRINGTON STREET, LONDON.

J. ROBBINS & CO. 147 OXFORD ST.

METHYLENE.
Obtained by the action of Metallic Zinc on Chloroform and Alcohol.
Discovered to be a general Anæsthetic by Dr. RICHARDSON in 1867.
Bottles, 16s.; 5-oz., 8s. 6d.; 4-oz., 4s. 6d.; 2-oz., 2s. 6d.

COMPOUND ANÆSTHETIC ETHER,
For producing Local Anæsthesia.
In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.

OZONIC ETHER.
In 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s.

PEROXIDE of HYDROGEN.
First introduced as a Medicine by Dr. RICHARDSON.

ETHYLATE of SODIUM
Dr. RICHARDSON's Formula, for removing Nervi &c. In 4-oz. & 1-l. Bottles, with elongated Stoppers for applying the Cathartic, 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 12s.

STYPTIC COLLOID,
For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first Intention.
In 2-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with Brush, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 12s.

CHARCOAL CAPSULES
Containing Pure Vegetable Ivory Charcoal.
In Boxes, 2s. 6d. each.

J. ROBBINS & CO. 147 OXFORD ST.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA



PERFECT IN PURITY AND UNIFORM IN STRENGTH.

The most efficacious antacid and mild aperient for Delicate Constitutions.
Ladies, Children, and Infants.

OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

YOUNG & POSTANS. BISMUTH, PEPSINE & STEEL

GRAN. EFFER. BISMUTH AND PEPSINE
GRAN. EFFER. BISMUTH, PEPSINE AND STRYCHNINE
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GRAN. EFFER. BISMUTH, IRON AND QUININE
GRAN. EFFER. BISMUTH CITRATE
GRAN. EFFER. BISMUTH, IRON AND STRYCHNINE
GRAN. EFFER. CITRATE OF CAFFEINE.

GRAN. EFFER. IRON AND BISMUTH
GRAN. EFFER. IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE
GRAN. EFFER. IRON AND ARSENIC
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GRAN. EFFER. HYDROBROMATE OF CAFFEINE.

AND ALL OTHER GRANULAR PREPARATIONS.

Now prepared only by **CURTIS & COMPANY, 48 Baker Street, Portman Square, LONDON, W.**

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT ANTIPYRIN.

(Each Teaspoonful contains 8 grains.)

Introduced by Curtis & Co.

See that this preparation bears our name.

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN

WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

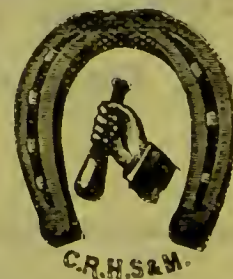
IMPORTERS & DISTILLERS of ESSENTIAL OILS

PHARMACEUTICAL EXTRACTS—FLUID AND SOLID.

STANDARDIZED AND GUARANTEED DRUGS AND PREPARATIONS.

15 LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, & ARTHUR ST. WEST, LONDON, E.C.

REGISTERED ADDRESS FOR TELEGRAMS—"EDULCINE LONDON." Telephone No. 1949.



OPPENHEIMER'S CREAM OF MALT

(REGISTERED),
WITH COD-LIVER OIL,
AND THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA

Can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Sole Manufacturers,

OPPENHEIMER BROS. & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,
1 & 3 SUN STREET, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

ALFRED WHITE & SONS, LATE T. R. & A. WHITE, **MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.**

Manufacturers of Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammon., Soldering Solution, &c.,
and preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

CASTLE STREET, SAFFRON HILL, E.C.

Works:—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX. Telegraphic Address:—"ETHER METHYLATED LONDON."

TO CASH BUYING CHEMISTS.
FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

SURPLUS STOCK. SPECIAL OFFERS FOR CASH WITH ORDER ONLY. SUBJECT TO BEING UNSOLD.
Orders executed in the rotation received. Cash will be returned where goods are sold out.

1/6 Albion M. & S. Soap per doz.	10/3	— Zouweiss per doz.	7/	1/6 King's Oatmeal per doz.	4/2
1 1/2 Warner's Safe Pills "	8/8	2/ Gibson's Furniture Cream "	12/	1/6 Boud's Ink with Stretcher "	2/8
1/6 Safe Yeast "	3/6	1/6 Cleaver's Terebene Soap "	10/	1/6 Spratts Dog Soap "	5/4
1/6 Diamond Dyes "	3/2	1 1/2 Woodward's Gripe Water "	8/6	1/14 Soden Mineral Pastilles "	3/3
1/6 Lincham's Hair Regenerator "	9/6	1 1/2 Kompo "	8/6	1/14 Soden Mineral Pastilles "	9/9
4/6 Barclay's Bouillon "	33/	1/6 Boxes Wright's Coal Tar Soap "	10/	4/6 Swift's Speicite, 38/6; Dry, 18/6.	
1/6 Boxes W. & G.'s Old B. W. Soap "	9/6	2/ Atkinson's Perfumes "	14/	Dutch Drops, stamped, per doz., 3/3; per gross, 35/.	
4/6 Vin Mariani "	33/3	3/6 "	24/6	2/6 Lamplough's Saline, 22/6; 4/6, per doz., 41/.	
1/6 Tetlow's Gossamer Toilet Powder "	7/3	1/6 King's Food "	4/2	2/9 Red Cross Pills per doz., 23	
1 1/2 Hall's Lung Restorer "	8/7	1/ "	7/4	1 1/2 Reade's Essence Sulphur and Reade's Chest	
2/9 "	22/6	2/6 "	17/6	Balsam (both slightly soiled), per doz., 6/.	
Camphor, English Refined, in 1/2 ounce blocks, per lb., 1/6.				Essence Lemon, extra, per lb., 4/6; per 11-lb. copper, 4/3 per lb.	
Soy, E. I., per gal., 2/.				Orange Quinine Wine, P.B., made with Howard's Quinine, in bottles, 6 to	
Bicarbonate Soda, Brunner, Mond's, 14 lbs. for /11, per cwt., 6/6.				gn., per doz., 14/; in bottles, 12 to 13 to gn., 7/ per doz.	
Powdered Rhubarb, per 2-lb. bottle, 6/6, bottle included.				Milk of Glycerine and Cucumber, 8/ per lb.	
Permanganate of Potash Crystals, per lb., 9 1/2.				Brand's Pills, 4 grs., coated, per gross, /6.	
Bicarbonate Potash Crystals, per lb., /4.				Ingram's Seamless Drab Enemas, complete in cedar-wood box, per	
Powdered Cassia, Best, per lb., /5; 14 lbs. for 5/6.				doz., 27/.	
Loofahs, Compressed, per doz., 1/.				Higginson's Disconnecting Enema, Green, in cedar-wood box, complete,	
Castor Oil, E. I., per lb., /3, per 40-lb. tin, 9/.				per doz., 26/6.	

ALL FREE ON RAILS LEEDS.

W. B. MASON, Wholesale Druggist, LEEDS.

London Office—CASTLE COURT, 26 HIGH HOLBORN.

All Orders to be sent to Leeds.

WILLOWS, FRANCIS & BUTLER

(Late BURGESS, WILLOWS & FRANCIS),

Wholesale and Export Druggists,

WHITE HORSE BUILDINGS,

101 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.



NITROGLYCERINE TABLETS

Tabellæ Nitroglycerini, B.P. 1885 (Martindale).

By authority of the Medical Council, the compilers of the British Pharmacopœia have adopted and made OFFICIAL Nitroglycerine Tablets, as manufactured by W. M. during the last ten years.

The Nitroglycerine is in a perfectly fixed solution in the Chocolate. The Tablets weigh ONLY $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains each, an ounce containing about 170 doses. They are sold at the following prices:—

In Boxes, Retail 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

For export to hot climates, corresponding quantities are supplied in bottles.

For Hospitals and Dispensing, in Bottles, 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. in each.

Also CAPSULES OF IODIDE OF ETHYL, covered with Silk, 8 in a Box, Retail, 2s. 6d.
 „ „ NITRITE OF AMYL, „ „ 12 „ „ 2s. 6d.

W. MARTINDALE, PHARM. CHEMIST, 10 New Cavendish St., Portland Place, W.

Trade Notice.]



[Trade Notice.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.

Established by 90 years' experience as a safe and effective Medicine.

Sold universally by Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ORDERS SUPPLIED FROM THE MANUFACTORY—

11 RUSSELL STREET, DOWNING STREET, MANCHESTER.

SHOW CARDS AND BILLS ON APPLICATION.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

The Great Remedy for
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,
and NEURALGIA.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no confinement or restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.



THE FIFTH DECADE OF

“THE MOTHER'S FRIEND”

(REGISTERED), OR

Morton's Powders for Children of all Ages,

Especially in Teething, Fits, Convulsions, Worms, Measles, Scarlatina, Hooping Cough, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Feverish Attacks.

Upwards of Forty Years of unparalleled success have gained for this fine Alternative Medicine the highest approbation of every Family into which it has been introduced. “THE MOTHER'S FRIEND” Powders have also been extensively used and proved to be very valuable for ADULTS, since they remove all oppressive accumulations on the Chest, regulate the secretions of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, and by purifying the Blood improve and invigorate the health.

Prepared only by HENRY MORTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, and sold Wholesale and Retail at his Pharmacy, THE ELMS, RAMSGATE.

In Boxes (containing full directions), at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; Postage 1d.; and may be obtained from the London Wholesale Agents by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

N.B.—H. MORTON finds it needful to call especial attention to his Registered Title “THE MOTHER'S FRIEND,” together with the Registered Cross which distinguishes his Proprietary Medicines. A Maltese Cross with the letters H.M.R.K. enclosed in a diamond, and which as well as the title “THE MOTHER'S FRIEND,” cannot be infringed with impunity.



The following is respectfully commended to the Notice of Exporters:—

FOWLER'S CORN, BUNION, & CHILBLAIN PLAISTER,

PRICE 1s. 1½d. PER BOX, [2]

Has been extensively used in Royal and distinguished circles for over half a century, still maintaining its pre-eminence against all competition. Relief immediate, cure certain, and comfort, however tight the boot.

W. F. SMITH, M.P.S.,
280 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON.

ORDERS FROM ABROAD EXECUTED THROUGH SHIPPERS.

GERMAN BOTANIC DRUGS In Press-Bales for Export.

PHARMACEUTICAL TINCTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Lapis Haematites Longus.

BECKER & KIRSTEN,
DRESDEN, GERMANY.

E. GOULD & SON,CHEMISTS TO THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,
Manufacturers and Importers of**HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES****HOMŒOPATHIC SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.**

PRICE LISTS OF MEDICINES, MEDICINE CHESTS, &c., POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

59 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established
1843.**THOMPSON & CAPPER,**Established
1843.**WHOLESALE & EXPORT HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,**

55 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL,

And (late HENRY TURNER & CO.)

51 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THOMPSON & CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER.

Sells well everywhere, its beneficent qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (See Testimonials.)

In 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles.

Wholesale Agents for the Dominion of Canada:—EVANS, SONS & MASON Limited, MONTREAL

B. HOOPER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

SPECIAL MAKERS OF

Compressed Pellets.

Permanent Hypodermic Injections.

Fluid Extracts.

Medicated Pessaries,

Suppositories, and Bougies.

Medicated Cigarettes.

Composition Essence.

Capsules, Flexible and Hard.

Nitrite of Amyl Perles.

Pastilles, Medicated and Fumigating.

Cachou Aromatisé.

Coca Wine.

Ergotin, "Hooper's."

Liq. Copaibæ, &c., Soluble.

QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR COMPRESSING OR CAPSULING SPECIAL PREPARATIONS

43 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

BUYERS ARE CAUTIONED TO SEE THAT THEY GET THE

GENUINE**DR. JOHN HOOPER'S PILLS,**

Which may be known by the Name of the Inventor being on the Government Stamp.

Handbills and Show Cards will be sent on application to

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

AMERICAN BUYERS are particularly Cautioned !!

Telegraphic Address—"FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."

OSCAR SUTTON & CO., Preston, Lancashire, England.

O.S. TOOTH BLOCK.REGISTERED **OS TOOTH BLOCK** TRADE MARK.

Be particular to observe that the Registered Trade Mark and the name "OSCAR SUTTON & CO." are stamped on all that are genuine, as worthless imitations are in the market.

BEST & SAFEST DENTIFRICE

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
AND PERFUMERS, IN
ELEGANT CRYSTAL
TOILET CASKET

PRICE 2/6.

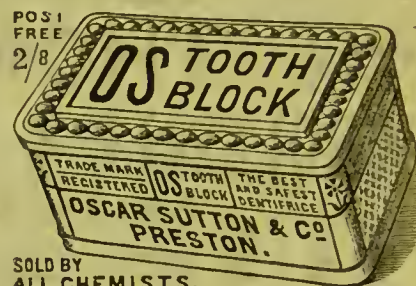
ALSO IN PATENT
METALLIC BOX

PRICE 1/-



Prepared from materials recommended by several of the most eminent Dentists of the day, at a Meeting of the Odontological Society, held in London, February 1875, when the important subject of Dentifrices was discussed.

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FREE
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SOLD BY
ALL CHEMISTS.

THE BEST AND SAFEST DENTIFRICE.**TWO THOUSAND TESTIMONIALS.****FOULKES' TOILET & NURSERY POWDER.****IMPALPABLE AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.**

This unique Powder possesses the emollient properties of fullers' earth, free from colour, and in a high condition of purity. Unlike Starch, which in various guises forms the "Violet Powder" of commerce, this preparation absorbs without caking, and remains unchanged by both heat and moisture; therefore, to the tender skin of Infants it is peculiarly beneficial and perfectly innocuous. By its use all abrasion or chafing is prevented, and the action of any acrid humour or secretion at once neutralised.

Dr. ALEX. MILNE, Edinburgh, in his recent book entitled: "The Child, and how to Nurse it," says of this favourite powder, "WE RECOMMEND IT IN PREFERENCE TO ALL OTHERS."

SOLD IN BOXES at 6d. and 1s.

2

Wholesale at the Patent Medicine Houses and Druggists' Sundriesmen, and all the Importing Houses throughout Australasia, or from

W. J. FOULKES, Pharmaceutical Chemist, BIRKENHEAD, ENGLAND.

PURE OTTO OF ROSE,
SPECIALITY OF
SHIPKOFF & CO.
DISTILLERS AND EXPORTERS,
KIZANLIK, BULGARIA.

Agent for Great Britain—G. P. BAKER, 19 Ivy Lane,
LONDON, E.C.

THE OTTO OF ROSE which this house distils and exports is known above all by the absolute purity of its quality and the unexcelled sweetness and strength of its odour. It is guaranteed to be the finest essence produced in the famous Rose Valley of Bulgaria.

A Lovely Bath and Toilet Water obtained by Using

**PASTA MACK.**

GOLD MEDAL, Hygienic
Exhibition, Ostend, 1883.

This entirely New and Un-
rivalled Health-giving Pre-
paration Softens the
Water, instantly imparts a
Most Delicious Odour, and
Beautifies the Com-
plexion in an extraor-
dinary way.

Of all respectable Perfumers
and Chemists. Beware of
Worthless Imitations. See
the Trade Mark on every
box.

The Queen says:—"Pasta Mack is made in small tablets, which are pleasantly scented, and when placed in water soon dissolve, and impart a violet-like perfume to the water and the atmosphere."

Weldon's Journal says:—"It is wonderfully refreshing for the bath or for bathing the face after exertion or fatigue. In this charming preparation is offered the most unique and agreeable means of perfuming and softening water for our daily use."

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a/D. Export from all whole-
sale houses. Wholesale Agents for Great Britain, OSBORNE GARRETT & CO.,
London, W.

THE
BEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST

And by far the most



Superior Style in the Trade.

Full Sample of each Post Free for 2s. 6d.

THIS SPECIAL BRAND

IS FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE MARKET.

Its low specific gravity (in comparison with other makes,) speaks for itself, as the lighter the powder the more effectual as an absorbent.
It being a pure and naturally-formed substance—a native silicate of aluminium, excels all other compounds, such as so-called Violet Powder, &c.



**FOR BATHS OR WASHING PURPOSES,
THE LUMP FULLERS' EARTH**

Is specially recommended. A few Lumps placed in the water when washing, or the half of the contents of a Sixpenny Box to a Cold or Warm Bath, counteracts the hardness of the water and renders it agreeably soft. To all who possess tender or sensitive skins, or who suffer from excess of perspiration, the application of Fullers' Earth in lump or powder will be found most beneficial.

PRICES.

£1 Assorted Orders, Carriage Paid.

Accounts amounting to £50 during the year, a Bonus (in goods at List Prices) to the value of £2 10s equal to 5 per cent.) will be given. Accounts of £100, a Bonus (in goods as above), to the value of £7 10s equal to 7½ per cent.) will be given.

TERMS—NETT, CASH WITH ORDER:

1d. POWDER, Square Packets, per gross	4/6	1/0 POWDER, Round Boxes, per gross	72/0
2d. " " "	8/6	6d. LUMP, Square Boxes ...	36/0
3d. " Round Boxes	18/0	1/0 " " " ...	72/0
6d. " " "	36/0	POWDER, in Bulk ...	per cwt. 12/6

WHOLESALE PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Sundry and Drug Houses are invited to apply for Agencies.

LEWIS VIGIS, BATH.

ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS,

FOR BATH AND TOILET PURPOSES.



The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS, when dissolved, render the water very soft, and impart a most agreeable and refreshing perfume that can be diffused with advantage in a room where the air is close and depressing.

The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS strengthen the tissues, perfume and invigorate the body, preserving it from contagious diseases, and cleanse the pores, thus facilitating the cutaneous transpiration so necessary to life.

The ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS are unrivalled for beautifying and preserving the Skin, rendering it soft and velvet-like; and for keeping the complexion perfectly bright and clear.

They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody. In most cases of Skin Diseases these Salts will be found invaluable.

Sold in Bottles at 1/6. Wholesale of the Patentees and Manufacturers—

S. TRAVADO & CO., 27 Jewry St., E.C., LONDON.

To be had also of Messrs. BREIDENBACH & CO., Perfumers to the Queen, 157b NEW BOND STREET, W

EWEN'S LARD

IS

GUARANTEED PURE.

EVERY GENUINE PACKAGE BEARS THEIR LABEL.

Trade Mark.



EWEN'S

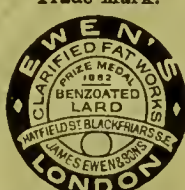
Clarified Fat Works,

Perfumery and

Toilet Soap Factory,

5 HATFIELD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Trade Mark.



Facsimile of Label.

Facsimile of Label

PARISIAN VAPORISER



FOR THE
COMPLEXION.

FOR ALL
THROAT
DISEASES.

Highly recommended by JAMES STARTIN, Senior Surgeon to the London Skin Hospital. See *The Lancet*, May 11, 1889.

Retail price, 12/6. Advantageous terms to the trade. Regd. 103,738

EAU DE LIS, preparation for the complexion. Retail price 2/.

Sole Wholesale House—

PARISIAN VAPORISER CO., 29 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.



THE "EUREKA" MEDICATED PINE WOOL FELT APPLIANCES.

VINCENT WOOD'S INVENTION.

WARNING.—The Trade are respectfully requested not to accept any of the above Appliances, purporting to be mine unless they bear the Trade Mark "EUREKA" on the Felt, and the Labels have DR. BERKLEY'S name upon them. The reason for the above announcement is that several complaints have reached us from customers who have been persuaded to buy substitutes of an entirely worthless character.

Chemists having any difficulty in procuring from their Wholesale Houses are requested to communicate direct with the Inventor and exclusive Manufacturer—

VINCENT WOOD, 29, 30, 31 Paternoster Sq., London, E.C.

AND AT NEW YORK AND BRUSSELS.

PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF THESE GOODS.

FANCY NOVELTIES.

Chemists in ordering the above are recommended not to forget

TETLOW'S AMERICAN FACE POWDERS,

Which are now selling more than ever.

6d. "SWANDOWN." 6d. 1/- "GOSSAMER." 1/-
3/9 per doz. 7/6 per doz.

A Sample Bottle of perfume given with each box of Swandown.

A Metal Puff Box given with each box of Gossamer.

Chemists will find these articles most attractive for the Counter; they sell readily wherever shown. Quality is proved by constant and increasing sale. Supply of free samples with each order of 1 doz.

Order through your Wholesale House, or direct from London Depot—

HENRY C. QUELCH, 19 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

Retail, 1/, 1/9, & 3/6; Wholesale, 7/12, & 22/6 per doz.

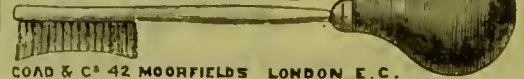
This much-admired Perfume (first introduced by the late Joseph Okell) may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

Sole Consignee—**THOMAS WEST, 59 and 61 Chester Road, Stretford, Lancashire.**

Special Agents—**B. G. LENNON & CO., London, and Port Elizabeth Cape Town, and East London, South Africa.**

PATENT RESERVOIR TOOTH BRUSH

LASTS A LIFETIME



GOAD & CO. 42 MOORFIELDS LONDON E.C.

The Reservoir attached to the Brush is simply and quickly filled with water or any other liquid. Additional Brushes if required. Plain White, 13/6 per dozen; Coloured Enamelled Reservoir, superior Brush, 17/ per dozen, in fancy boxes.



BABY'S & INVALID'S SPOON.

PATENTED & REGD.

Silver Plated—Tea size, 3/9; Dessert, 7/6; Table, 11/ per dozen, on cards.

GOAD & CO. 42 Moorfields, Moorgate St., London.



The Chemist and Druggist says:—Mr. Arthur W. Shirley has produced a very attractive biscuit china figure, represented in the annexed engraving. The advertisement is effective without being at all vulgar, and the little crier, we expect, will soon be a familiar figure about the country.

OYEZ! OYEZ!! OYEZ!!!

THIS ELEGANT BISCUIT-CHINA FIGURE, AN ORNAMENT TO ANY SHOP,

GIVEN AWAY

To Purchasers of 25/ worth of

SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND MENTHOL

OR TWO IF 40/ ORDER IS PLACED.

The following special parcels have been arranged to suit all classes of trade:—

PARCEL 1. 25/. 4 doz. 2d. 1 doz. 3d. 2 doz. 3½d. 3 doz. 4d. 2 doz. 6d.	PARCEL 2. 25/. 4 doz. 6d. 2 doz. 4d. 1 doz. 1s.	PARCEL 3. 25/. 3 doz. 3d. 2 doz. 1s. 1 doz. 4d.	PARCEL 4. 25/. 1 doz. 9d. 2½ doz. 1s. ½ doz. 1s. 6d.
PARCEL 5. 40/. 4 doz. 2d. 2 doz. 3d. 3 doz. 3½d. 5 doz. 4d. 4 doz. 6d.	PARCEL 6. 40/. 5 doz. 6d. 3 doz. 4d. 2½ doz. 1s.	PARCEL 7. 40/. 4 doz. 6d. 4 doz. 4d. 1 doz. 9d. 2 doz. 1s.	PARCEL 8. 40/. 4 doz. 1s. 2 doz. 9d. ½ doz. 1s. 6d.

By calculating what each of the parcels would realise when sold, it will be found that they yield an average profit of 80 per cent. to the retailer on his outlay.

Numerous letters have been received already, testifying to the satisfaction given by this little figure. One firm writes—"We have just received the figure, and must indeed say we are highly pleased with it, and have it in a prominent place on our counter." Another writes—"It is quite the centre of attraction of my establishment." Another—"Figures sold a dozen cones first day of showing them."

A1 COCAINE & MENTHOL 6d. TOOTHACHE TUBE.

12 ON A CARD. 3/6 DOZ.

Sells really well.

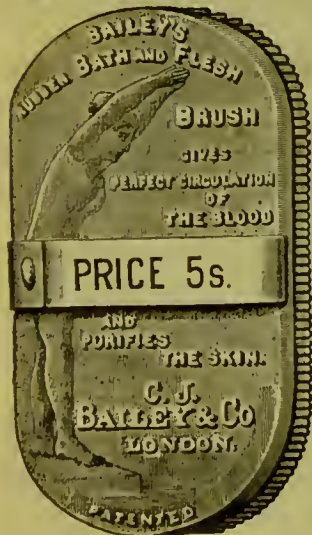
A1 CORN & WART TUBE, 6d.

12 ON A CARD. 2/3 DOZ.

JUST IN TIME FOR THE SEASON.

ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

BAILEY'S RUBBER BRUSHES.



Our Bath and Flesh Brushes have been so well received by the trade, and have met with such ready sale, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in praise of them here. We shall continue to make them of the very best quality of rubber obtainable, and, as we are advertising them largely, we have every confidence that they will continue to sell well.

PRICE

(in neat metal cases and with wood handles),

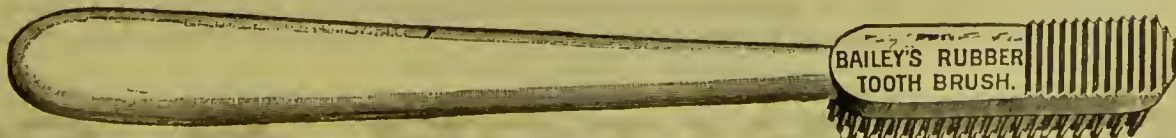
£2 2s. per dozen.

CLEAN HANDS.



Nothing has ever been invented that will so thoroughly cleanse and whiten the hands as our rubber brushes. Used with soap and water they will remove all kinds of stains without injuring the most delicate skin. They are made of the best Para Rubber, and will last for years.

Price 1s., 2s., and 2s. 2d. each retail, or 8s., 17s., and 18s. per dozen.

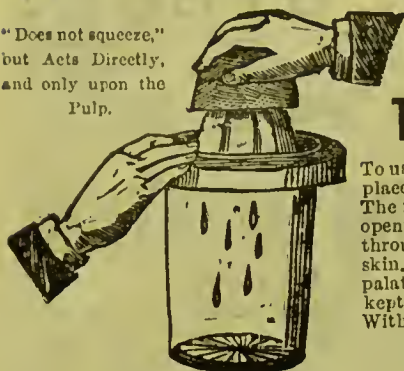


We are just now introducing our tooth brushes. They are made in two sizes, of the best rubber, and are certain to give satisfaction. Our prices are 6s. and 6s. 6d. per dozen. We will be pleased to send samples at the dozen prices to any chemist who may wish to see what the goods are like, and will leave the brushes to speak for themselves.

C. J. BAILEY & CO., 30 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

THE WORLD'S BEST LEMON SQUEEZER AT 1/-

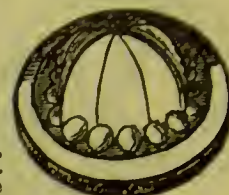
"Does not squeeze,"
but Acts Directly,
and only upon the
Pulp.



*This Lemon Squeezer is to the old-fashioned article what the
Railway Carriage is to the Stage Coach.*

THE "MODERN" LEMON SQUEEZER.

To use it, set the squeezer upon a tumbler, as shown by the accompanying illustration, place a half lemon upon the points, press downward, and rotate the lemon slightly. The ribs easily enter the pulp, the juice as it is liberated passes down through the openings into the tumbler; these openings are too small to allow the seeds to pass through. By this process the clear juice from the PULP is obtained free from admixture with the bitter oil of the skin. The juice thus procured is doubtless a most wholesome beverage, and is certainly very agreeable to the palate. Once tried this squeezer will supplant all old-fashioned appliances. Being made of glass, it is as easily kept clean as a tumbler. This squeezer can be used by a child, without soiling the hands, it is so easily managed. With this new appliance none of the juice is lost, therefore its superiority to old types of squeezers will be obvious.



WHOLESALE PRICE ON APPLICATION TO

B. & E. M'HUGH & CO., BELFAST, IRELAND.

Patent taken out for India, Canada, Victoria, Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape Good Hope; also Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Norway & Spain.

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS

The following are our greatly Reduced Prices:—

CLEAR BLUE TINTED.

3 and 4 oz.	8/6 per gross.	12 oz.	11/6 per gross
6 and 8 oz.	7/6 "	16 oz.	15/6 "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

LONG OR SQUAT SERIES.

3 oz.	3/0 per gross.	1 1/2 oz.	4/3 per gross
1 oz.	3/6 "	2 oz.	4/9 "

Prompt attention to country orders. Packages 1/ each, allowed for if returned. Sample bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,

25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.

Established upwards of 70 years.

Bankers, London and Westminster.

HUNT'S
BOTTLE
CAPS

Pleated Paper, from 8d.
per Gross.

LONDON:

25 Great Windmill St., W.

Depot of DIGNE'S ENZYMES.

GLASS BOTTLES CHEAPER

NETT CASH PRICES.

MINERAL WATER.

Plain Egg Shape Soda ...	...	5 oz.	8/6
" " " ...	...	10 oz.	10/6
" " " Bombay ...	...	14 oz.	12/6

PATENTS.

Codd's Ball Stoppers and Best Rubber Rings.

5 oz. ...	...	per gross	12/6
10 oz. ...	...	"	15/

MEDICALS.

Any Shape.

2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.
4/	4/9	5/6	6/6	7/

VIALS.

White, Flint, or Green.

2 dr.	3/2 oz.	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	3 & 4 oz.
2/6	2/9	3/6	4/9	5/6	6/6

SAUCE.

Plain, 6 oz., 6/9; Round and Flat, 12 oz., 10/9; Stoppered and Cork Ring, 6 oz., 8/6 gr.; 12 oz., 12/6.

FITCH'S PATENT SCREW CAPS with UNDERCUT THREAD are far before the thin metal caps now so extensively used by Chemists, and not more expensive, quite airtight, can be used for liquids, and cheap.

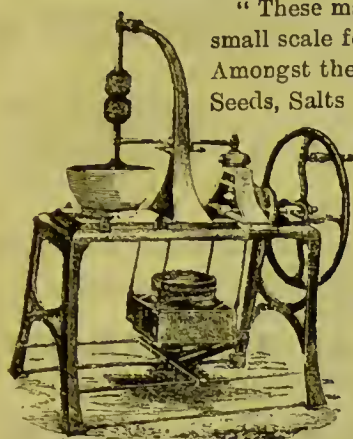
SAMPLES READY SHORTLY.

W. B. FITCH & CO.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS BY ELECTRO-MOTORS

(Under Royal Letters Patent to William Bowers Fitch, Memb. Pharm. Soc., Memb. Soc. Arts, &c.),

New Cross Tank Glass Works, Mornington Road, LONDON, S.E.

GOODALL'S PATENT GRINDING & LEVIGATING MACHINES.

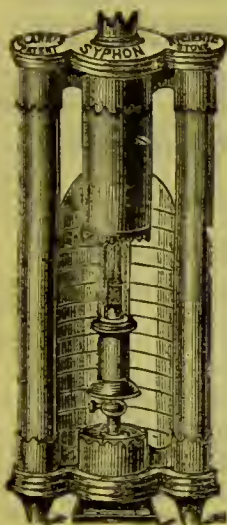
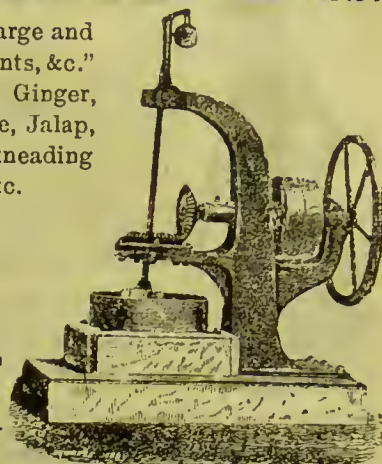
"These machines have for many years proved most serviceable on a large and small scale for Grinding, Levigating, and Mixing Powders, Pill Masses, Paints, &c." Amongst the articles which are readily ground by it may be mentioned Ginger, Seeds, Salts of all kinds, Cream of Tartar, Sugar, Cocoa, Pepper, Spice, Jalap, Rhubarb, Gums, Aloes, Barks, &c.; and for mixing or kneading Lozenges, Pill Masses, Glaziers' Putty, Bread, Biscuits, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, with full particulars, sent free.

Prices from £8 10s. to £60.

E. F. GOODALL, Duffield, near DERBY.

London Office and Show Rooms:
6 ELDON ST., LONDON, E.C.
Agent—Z. CARTWRIGHT.

**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF CLARK'S PATENT

"SYPHON"

(REGISTERED TITLE)

HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING STOVES.

NO FLUE REQUIRED. ARE FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.

All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.

FOR USE IN HOSPITALS, SICK CHAMBERS, BEDROOMS, HALLS, CONSERVATORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

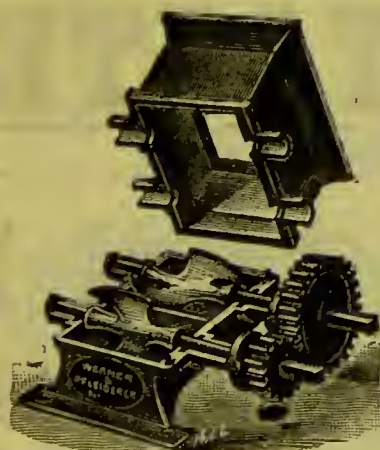
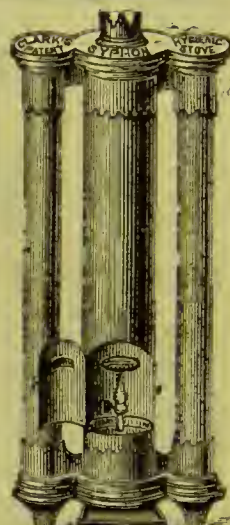
Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

FOR TERMS, PARTICULARS, AND PRICES, APPLY TO

S. CLARK & CO., Patentees & Makers, Syphon Works, Park St., Islington, LONDON, N.

Telegraphic Address:—"SYPHON STOVES LONDON."

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.



Size 3, Type I, for 1-lb. Mass.

THE "UNIVERSAL"
KNEADING AND MIXING MACHINE
FOR
PILL MASS MAKING,

ALSO FOR

Horse Balls, Tooth Pastes, Ointments, Soaps, Powders, and for general Mixing and Incorporating.

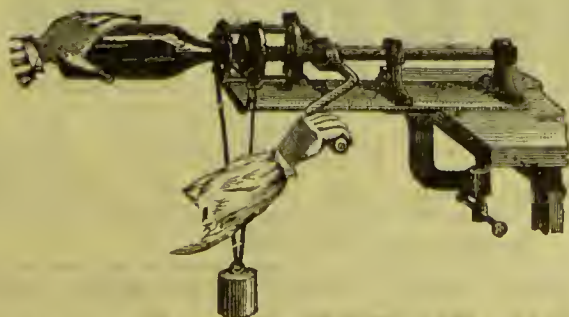
REPLACES WITH ADVANTAGE ALL OTHER APPLIANCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Made in various sizes, to do from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. up to 1 ton at a time.

WERNER & PFLEIDERER, 86 Upper Ground St., LONDON, S.E.
Blackfriars Bridge,

NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine
which leaves no crease
or pleat on the
Capsule.



Can be fixed to any
Counter.
A single pull of the lever
is sufficient
to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—**C. MELIN,** 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.O.



COMFORT FOR THE FEET.

Corns and Bunions may be removed, and enlarged Toe Joints reduced, by using *Thompson's New French Corn Plaster*. Sole Proprietor, M. P. THOMPSON, Homœopathic Chemist, 17 GORDON STREET, GLASGOW, from whom the Plaster may be had in Packets, *by post, for fourteen stamps*. Those who are troubled with the discomfort of Corns or Bunions will be glad to have attention called to this remedy, as it removes pain very speedily. It is a simple Plaster, thin as silk, and comfortable to the foot.

Ask your Chemist for it, and take no Substitute.

Wholesale 9/6 per dozen, cash with order, post free.
May also be obtained through London Wholesale Houses.

Walking is now really a pleasure to me. It is put up on Cards. "Very saleable."

Trade Mark.



Registered.

THE ASSOCIATION for the SUPPLY of PURE VACCINE LYMPH, 12 PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W. SOLE AGENTS FOR DR. WARLWORTH'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.
HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes, two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full and Lancet-charged Points, 1s. each; Pin-points, 1s. 1d. each. Eighteen charged Small Points, 5s. Tubes, two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors 1s. 3d. each, including postage. Vaccinations by appointment. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank), with orders, payable to

EDWARD DARKE, Secretary

Office hours, 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

MEAD'S ADHESIVE PLASTER

To supply the demand for a cheap but pliable adhesive Plaster, this article is commended as superior to all other goods of its class on the market.

Cotton Cloth, 7 in. wide	..	..	..	14/	per dozen yard rolls.		
" " 12 "	..	..	..	5/	per 5-yard roll.		
On 10-yard spools.	{ 12/	{ 14/	{ 16/	{ 20/	{ 24/	{ 28/	3 in. wide.
							32/ per dozen
Mead's Rubber Corn Plasters	..	..	..	..	..	8/	"
" " Bunion "	..	..	..	..	..	8/	"

Applied without heat or moisture, relieve and reduce almost instantly all soreness, pain, or inflammation.

Sole Manufacturers—

[3]

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

46 JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW YORK.

MONTREAL.

HAMBURG.

DR. RENNER'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR VACCINATION WITH CALF LYMPH,

186 (late 228) Marylebone Road, London, N.W.

VACCINATION FROM THE CALF DAILY FROM 11 TO 12 O'CLOCK.

Reduced price of Calf Lymph (daily fresh).

Tubes	{ Large	..	..	..	2s. each, or 3 for 5s. 6d.
	{ Small	..	..	..	1s. " " 2s. 9d.
Points	{ Large	..	..	..	1s. " " 2s. 6d.
	{ Small	..	..	..	9d. " " 2s.
Squares	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. each.

Registered Telegraphic Address—"VACCINE LONDON."

Sent on receipt of remittance addressed to the Manager of the Establishment. Discount to the Trade.

FLATNESS OF TASTE

SO COMMON IN FILTERED WATER,

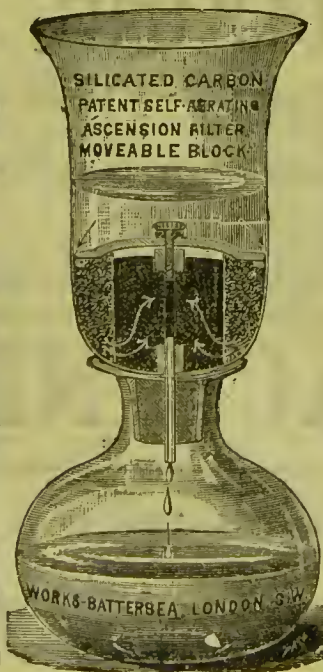
OBVIATED

BY USING

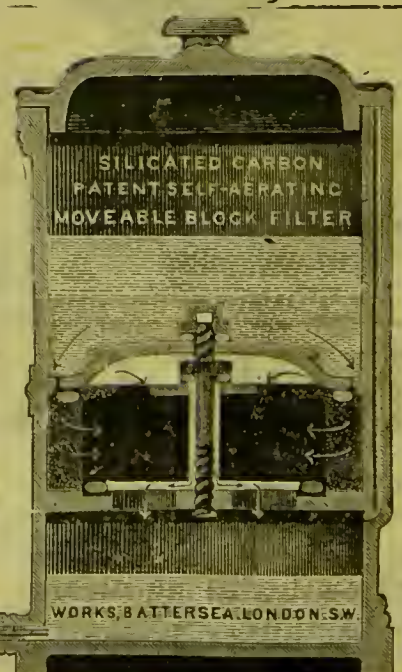
SILICATED CARBON FILTERS AERATED

By means of which the water is Aerated and Filtered simultaneously, rendering it, even after boiling, Pure, Bright, and Palatable.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be Instantly Removed, leaving the whole of the Filter Open for Inspection and Cleansing.



Glass Table Filters.



Domestic Filters.

FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS, WRITE TO THE
SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO., BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

Telegrams—
"LINT LIVERPOOL."

THE
LIVERPOOL PATENT LINT CO.,
MARK ST. MILLS,
NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH,
LIVERPOOL.

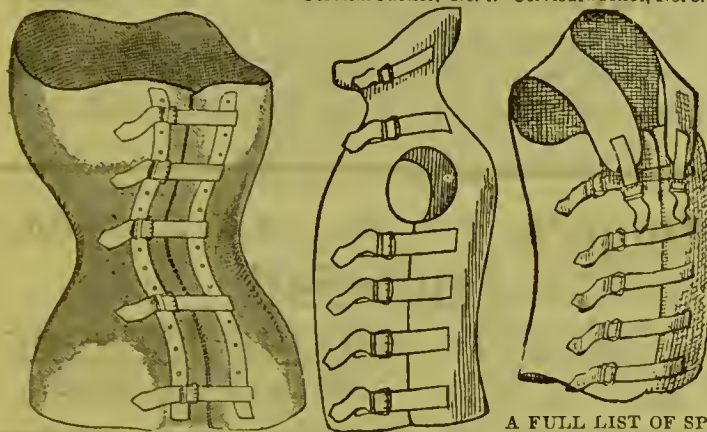


MANUFACTURERS OF
LINT. FLAX, & COTTON,
LINTS,
ABSORBENT, AND CARDED
COTTON WOOLS,
ABSORBENT, OPEN WHITE, and GREY
BANDAGES,
SURGEON'S, AND CARBOLIZED
TOW.

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS.

Patentee and Sole J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH.
Manufacturer,

Cervical Jacket, No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 3.



INSTRUCTIONS
FOR MEASUREMENT.

JACKET

(in cases of slight deformity)

Circumference at axilla.
" waist.
" hips.

Length from axilla to great
trochanter.

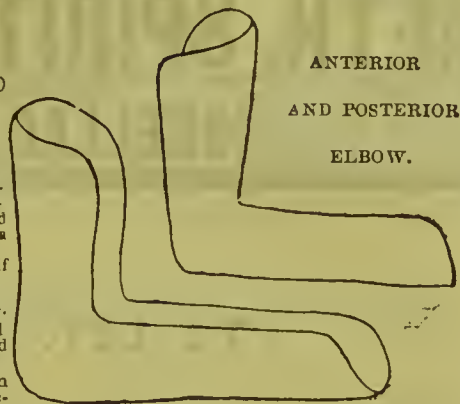
In severe angular cases circum-
ference over apex of curve, posi-
tion of ditto, and contour should
be given; in lateral cases a
description of the case.

In all cases it must be stated if
for male or female.

CERVICAL JACKETS.

Same measurements required
and circumference at neck, and
length from neck to axilla.

Any part of the Jacket can
in the process of manufac-
ture be left soft.



A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION

BATHING CAPS

In great variety, from 5/6 per Dozen.

SPONGE BAGS.

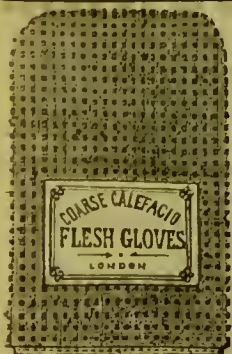
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

No 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3/9,	4/9,	6/3,	7/6,	9/-,	10/3,	12/-	13/6 per Dozen.

PADDLING DRAWERS, 18/- per Dozen.

F. SCHUTZE & CO., 36^A ALDERSGATE STREET.

FLESH GLOVES.



SOLPORT BROTHERS,

68 SHAFTESBURY ST., NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

MANUFACTURERS (WHOLESALE ONLY) OF

FLESH GLOVES

**CORN & BUNION PLASTERS
& CHEST PROTECTORS.**



PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

HORN & SON.

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,SOMERSET CHAMBERS, 151 STRAND, LONDON
(NEXT TO SOMERSET HOUSE).

Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

**Critchley's
Starch Gloss**

Makes Starched Linen like new. Does not stick to spider-like Materials. Once tried always wanted. Used in the Royal Lanneries. Sold everywhere, in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., 4 lb., and 10 lb. each. Write for quotations.

Prepared only by
T. CRITCHLEY,
BLACKBURN, and
1 & 2 Australian Avenue,
LONDON, E.C.**THE MANCHESTER MAKERS OF
METH. SPIRIT** Established 1840.
AND FINISH.J. & D. MACNAIR & CO.,
39 Robert St., Bridgeton,
MANCHESTER, and GLASGOW.

IMPORTERS OF

SHELLAC, GUMS, ETC.

Send for prices and samples.

TO LET.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD19/- per dozen
15-grain Tubes
(guaranteed);
Postage, 2d.

The best in the market. Immense quantities sold. Exported to all parts of the World.

LOUIS ROWLAND (Refiner),
59 South John St., LIVERPOOL.**HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.**

Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere should apply to

FREDK. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. 1

ANDREWS' FILTERS

No. 1, 12/6.

FOR THICK LIQUIDS.

No. 2, 18/6.

Used Extensively by Manu-
facturing Chemists and
Druggists.Sent Carriage Paid on receipt
of Postal Order or Cheque for
12/6 or 18/6.FILTERING CLOTHS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.**ANDREWS'
FILTER CLOTH CO.,**
330 High Holborn,
LONDON, W.C.**PERFUMES, No. 30.****FIFTY KINDS.****9s. for 20 oz., Carriage Paid.**

Samples of any kind for 2 stamps.

When buying, compare my Perfumes with other makers', and buy the best.

GEORGE DURRANT, HERTFORD.

London Agents—Messrs. BAIRD BROS. & CO., Mr. WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

QUIBELL'S**"NOTED" SHEEP DIPS.****"INFALLIBLE" DISINFECTANTS.**

MANUFACTORY:—NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

A LARGE DEMAND IS BEING CREATED FOR

"DEVONSHIRE CREAM" OINTMENT

Made from Pure Cream.

Chemists, &c., please write for Framed Showcard and Counter Bills, gratis.

Pots, 1/1; Wholesale, 9/6 per doz.; Cash discount, 7 1/2 per cent.

Carriage Paid on boxes containing 3 dozen and upwards. Agents required every-
where, Special terms.**CHAS. FORTESCUE & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, PLYMOUTH, DEVON.**

Sole Wholesale Agents for London—

ROGERS, EAMES & CO., 16 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, S.E.**Dunn's**

(Healthful, Useful.)

Certificate of
Analysis on each tin.**Fruit-Salt**

Manufactured by

W. G. DUNN & CO.

21 Mincing Lane, E.O.

Works—Croydon, Surrey.

Price List and Sample on application.

Baking Powder**"THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND."****FOUND DEAD**

BY SANFORD'S RAT POISON.

"I have found 145 rats killed in my farm buildings by it."—C. Wilson Offord.

"It is the most certain remedy I have ever tried. Little pellets about the size of a pea are put in the rat holes or in their runs. I destroyed over 200 rats from one dressing with it."—C. Cook, Grange Farm, Ellesmere, Salop. It is, without doubt, the best ever introduced. Price 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., of Chemists.

SANFORD'S MICE POISON for Houses, Buildings, Corn Stacks, &c. Cannot be excelled. Has given entire satisfaction for the past 25 years. In packets 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, with directions for use, of SANFORD & SON, Sandy, Beds. Liberal terms to Chemists. Wholesale of Barclay & Son, Sanger & Son, Newbery & Sons, Edwards, and others, London (England).

HAGUE'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Are easily adjusted, have plain, easily-read scale, wide bore, and indestructible index. Sent, post free, in Nickel or Ebonite Case, for 3s. Kew Certificate, 1s. 6d. extra. Magnified Index, 3s. extra. "Half-Minute" C. Thermometers, 4s. each. All Clinical and Surgical Instruments and Appliances of best workmanship at most moderate prices.

J. J. HAGUE, 75 Pentonville Road, LONDON.**EMP. BELLADONNA.**

ON SWANSDOWN, 16 IN. WIDE.

17s. per Doz. net cash.**JOHN QUILLIAM & CO.,** Plaster Works, Manchester.
Cowburn Street, [2]

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY CHEMIST.

THOMPSON'S "EXCELSIOR"

GELATINE PILL-COATING MACHINE,

See Chemist and Druggist Diary for 1887, page 246.

SMALL MACHINE TO COAT 96 PILLS EACH TIME, £3 3s.

For further particulars apply to

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO., 35 George Street, EDINBURGH.

London Agents—S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON. 1

A FACT! ALL PROFIT WITHOUT RISK

No better investment can be desired than purchasing BROOKS'S RELIABLE RECIPES, which have had an increasing sale during last 10 years. It is a **FACT** that Chemists have made £5 profit in 3 months by one recipe alone.

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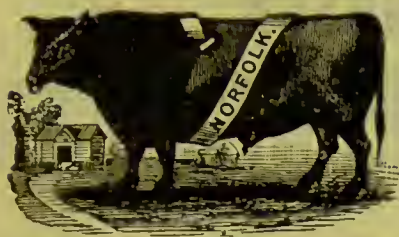
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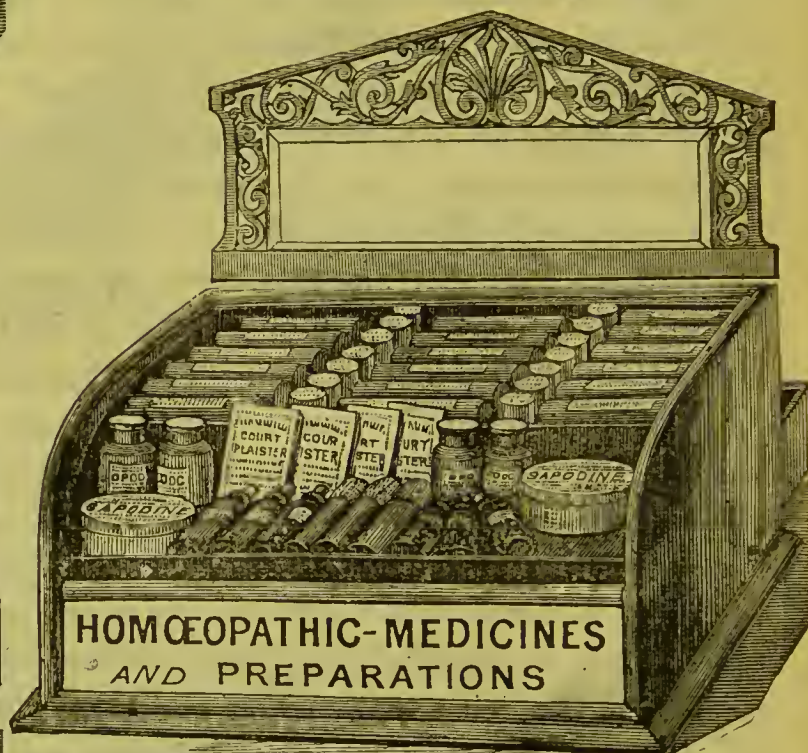


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